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BRITISH CARRIER IS SUNK; BATAAN ENEMY DOOMED

Army Threatens Mariveles After Occupying Enemy Bases at Cabcaben, Limay, Lamao

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN IN P.I.

Domei

JAPANESE ARMY AIR BASE IN BATAAN, April 10.—Air reconnaissance reports have revealed that the Japanese vanguard units at 3 p.m. yesterday were approaching Mariveles, the largest American military base on Bataan Peninsula. The sector north of Mariveles, crowded with retreating enemy troops and vehicles, was in great commotion, while bewildered troops were seen from the air on Mariveles airfield where fires had been caused by Japanese air bombardments.

ARMY AND NAVY AIR UNITS ACTIVE

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN PHILIPPINES, April 10.—Japanese Army and Navy Air Units in close collaboration have been continuing repeated bombing operations on Corregidor Island since 11 a.m. yesterday. Meantime, Japanese warships operating off the island stronghold have been directing relentless attacks on enemy vessels trying to flee from the island.

ENEMY TROOPS FLEE TOWARD CORREGIDOR

Domei

JAPANESE ARMY BASE, April 10.—The American-Filipino troops which were dislodged from Limay have been retreating southward along the Limay-Mariveles military road since early yesterday morning. Meanwhile, small transports are being assembled at Los Cochinos Point on the southern tip of Bataan Peninsula apparently for an attempt to send fleeing troops to Corregidor Island.

CORREGIDOR FORT SEVERELY RAIDED TWICE

Domei

JAPANESE ARMY AIR BASE, April 10.—Japanese Army Air Units, in two raids on Corregidor at 11 a.m. today and between 1 and 2 p.m. yesterday, released tons of bombs on its military installations. The Japanese air raiders, despite heavy anti-aircraft fire, inflicted heavy damage on the fort. Black smoke from the fires caused on Corregidor was seen spreading over Manila Bay.

Cabcaben on East Coast Occupied

Domei

ON BATAAN FRONT, April 9.—In hot pursuit of the retreating American-Filipino forces, Japanese Units driving along the eastern coast of the Bataan Peninsula shortly past noon yesterday occupied Cabcaben, strategic town in Manila Bay, and now are driving further southward. Airfields and other military installations in Cabcaben as well as along the road south of the town, all were destroyed by the retreating enemy troops, with black smoke rising everywhere on the southern Bataan coast.

Lamao Occupied as Enemy Forces Flee

Domei

ON BATAAN FRONT, April 9.—The occupation of Lamao was completed early this morning by certain contingents of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Bataan Peninsula. Situated in the southern extremity of the peninsula, the captured town is directly to the south of Limay, which fell into Japanese hands yesterday afternoon. The victorious Japanese have been pushing toward a certain undisclosed direction like a tidal wave in pursuit of the fleeing enemy. A great number of the enemy is retreating in confusion toward the Mariveles sector. Meantime, unable to withstand furious bombings by the Japanese Air Force, several thousand enemy troops already have surrendered to the Japanese in the Limay and Lamao regions.

Limay Occupied—Japanese Push on

Domei

ON BATAAN FRONT, April 9.—The city of Limay was occupied completely by the Japanese Forces at 12:45 p.m. yesterday. Without mitigating their offensive after the occupation, the Japanese troops are giving a hot pursuit to the enemy fleeing southward. Apparently attempting to resort to "scorched earth" tactics, the enemy set fire to important buildings in the city as they retreated. The city is now covered with clouds of black smoke. Located in the southeastern part of the Bataan Peninsula, facing Manila Bay, the captured city formed a pivotal strategic base together with Mariveles.

U.S. Forces Abandon Limay Position

Domei

ON BATAAN FRONT, April 9.—No longer able to halt general offensives of the Japanese Land and Air Forces fighting in close cooperation, the enemy defending second-line positions in Limay have begun retreating since day before yesterday. The enemy is reported to have been preparing to flee by sea, and large and small vessels are said to have been moored in preparation at Cabcaben and

(Continued on Page 2)

OPERATIONS IN P.I. BY ARMY REVIEWED

Multiple Landing on Island Made Two Days After Commencement of Hostilities

ENEMY REMNANTS DOOMED

Fall of Manila on January 2 Sounded Death-toll of Bataan And Corregidor

The Philippines which, together with Hongkong, Singapore and Java, constituted a serious menace to Japan in the pre-war days, was subjected to vehement attacks by the Japanese Forces on the outbreak of the present war. Two days after the outbreak of the hostilities, Japanese troops effected daring landings at many points on Luzon Island in the face of strong enemy resistance, and on January 2 already, the Japanese Forces occupied Manila.

Unable to withstand the Japanese vigorous onrush, the American and Filipino troops fled to Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor Island. For the following four months, they have been putting up stout and persistent resistance against the Japanese by taking full advantage of the topographical advantages afforded them by the mountainous terrain of the Peninsula and protected by strong defenses provided by the Corregidor Fort.

Big Push April 3

On the other hand, the valiant Japanese Forces have been steadily closing in upon the enemy by tightening the siege of these strongholds. All preparations having been completed, the Japanese Forces started a general attack on the remnants of American and Filipino troops on April 3, Jimmu Tennosai, with a view to giving the coup de grace to them.

In the meantime, the enemy has been circulating propaganda reports in order to cover up their reverses. General Douglas MacArthur, the Commander-in-Chief of the enemy forces, who was lionized as the hero of resistance, fled to Australia on March 16, finding it impossible to withstand the vigorous onslaughts of the Japanese Forces, and hoping against hope that the resistance might still be kept up by his troops whom he so cruelly left in the lurch. Now that the general attack has been launched by the invincible Japanese Forces, the time is considered imminent that American influence will be completely swept from the Philippines.

Remnants Doomed

Military observers here, reviewing the Bataan campaign by the Japanese Forces, said the American-Filipino remnants which took refuge in the Peninsula and on Corregidor Island had already been doomed to certain defeat at the time of the fall of Manila on January 2, reports Domei.

Immediately following the fall of Manila, the Japanese Forces enlarged their front lines further southward instead of pursuing the enemy troops which had fled to Bataan, from where the enemy had no means of retreat, the observers said.

The campaign against Bataan was started with a gradual Japanese advance in the outskirts of Mt. Natib in January. After occupying Abucay, on the eastern coast of the peninsula, on January 14, the Japanese Forces took Olongapo and Moron, on the western coast of Bataan. Bagao, strategic enemy base on the western coast, was taken on January 21, thereby paralyzing the only enemy communication line between Bataan's eastern and western coast.

In February, the observers said, the Japanese offensive against enemy positions in the Peninsula's

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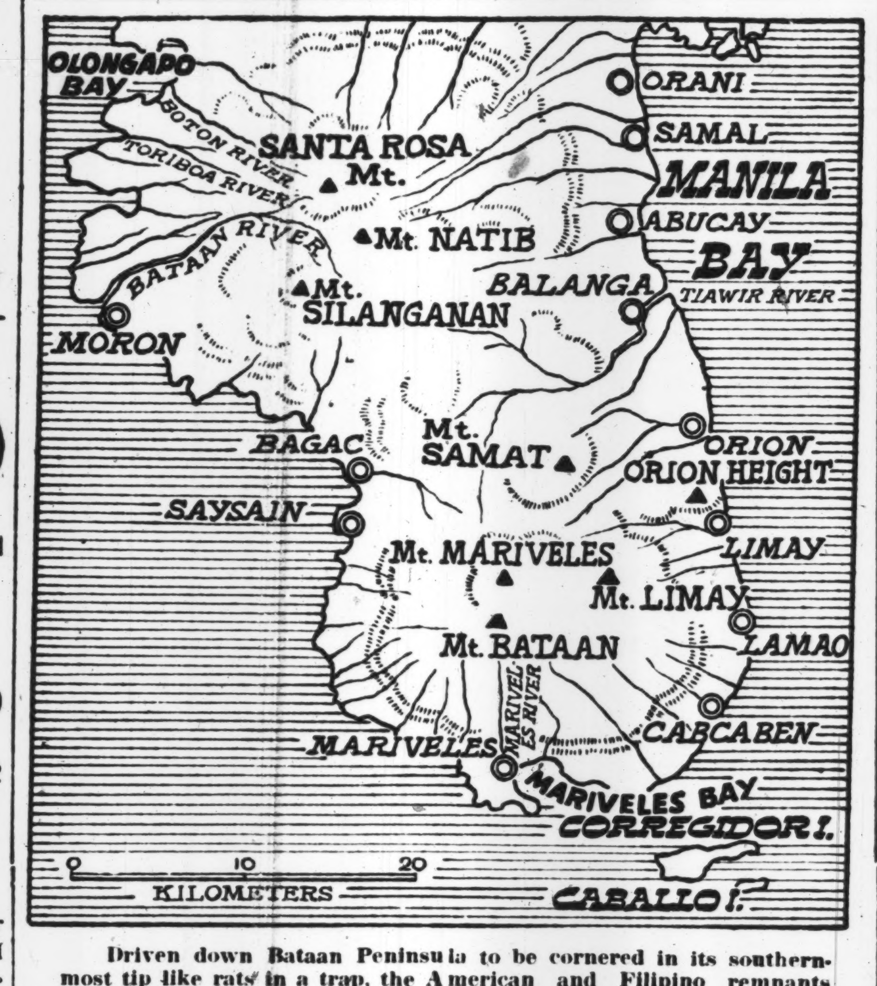
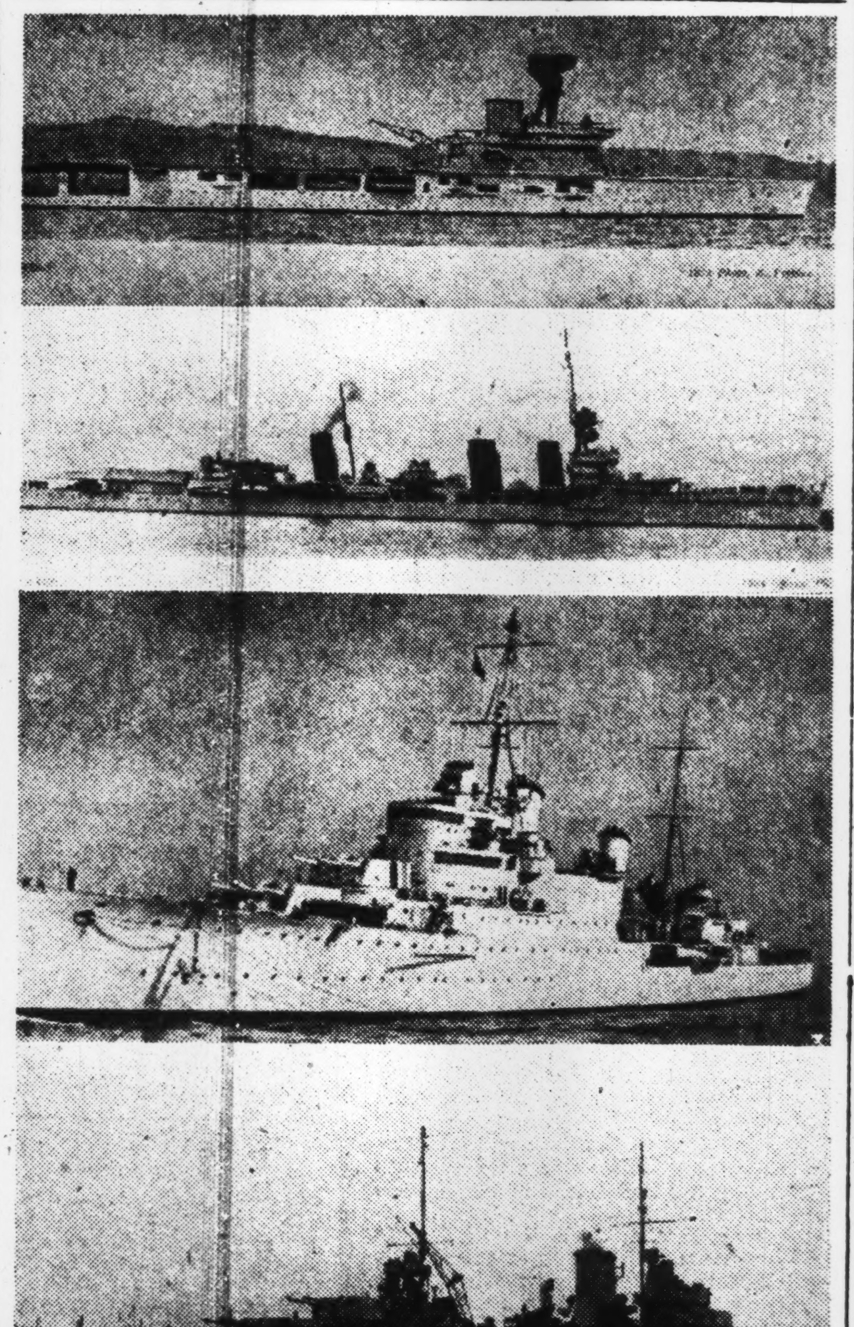
U.S. Forces Cornered



Driven down Bataan Peninsula to be cornered in its southernmost tip like rats in a trap, the American and Filipino remnants are doomed to certain defeat. The Mariveles military base and the Corregidor Fortress are the only remaining points in enemy possession but their fall is considered imminent. Starting a general attack on April 3, Imperial Forces smashed the enemy's first defense line between Bague and Orion on the first day. The second defense line crumbled the following day and then Mt. Samat, nerve-center of the enemy's third defense line was occupied on April 5. On April 6 and 7, the line connecting Limay and Agloloma Point was reached and on the following day, Limay, another enemy stronghold, fell.

At Bottom of Indian Ocean



If the enemy ever entertained any hope of being able to wrest supremacy in the Greater East Asia Sea from the hands of the invincible Imperial Navy, this hope must surely have been shattered beyond all doubt by the latest successes scored by the Japanese. Coming close on the heels of the announcement that two A-class British cruisers, of the London and Cornwall types were sunk, the Imperial Headquarters revealed Friday that the British aircraft-carrier Hermes was sent to a watery grave off Ceylon on April 9. In the same action, one cruiser each of the Birmingham and Emerald types, one destroyer and one patrol vessel shared the same fate. A B-class cruiser of the Leander type was heavily damaged. These successes were scored in an attack on the Trincomalee area of Ceylon. Pictures show: (top) the Hermes (2) Emerald type cruiser (3) Birmingham type cruiser and (bottom) Leander type cruiser.

Two B-Class Cruisers, One Destroyer And Patrol Ship Also Smashed at Trincomalee

6 SHIPS, 60 PLANES DESTROYED

VICTORIES OF NAVY OFF INDIA CONTINUE

Record Number of British Warships Sent Down to Bottom In Few Days Fighting

ENEMY AT WIT'S END

Loss of Numerous Vessels Hastening Downfall of British Empire

As was announced by the Imperial Headquarters Thursday, the Imperial Navy Units operating in the Bay of Bengal sank two British A-class cruisers—one of the London type and the other the Cornwall type—and 44 ships and shot down 60 efficient enemy planes up to April 7 since the operations were started on April 5 jointly by the fleet and air units. Further brilliant results of naval operations were announced Friday to add to the already splendid records.

According to the latest Imperial Headquarters' announcement, in the action which took place on April 8, 9 and 10, the Japanese Naval Units sank the British aircraft-carrier Hermes (10,850 tons), the British B-class cruiser Birmingham (9,100 tons), the British B-class cruiser Emerald (7,550 tons), one destroyer, one patrol ship, and six other vessels, while badly damaging the British B-class cruiser Leander. Besides, they shot down 56 planes and destroyed four more on the ground, to say nothing of inflicting crippling damage on many important military establishments. The Hermes was the first British aircraft-carrier to be sent to the bottom by the Japanese Navy since the start of the present war, and her sinking deserves special mention as a great achievement.

Results of 5-Day Fight

The war results achieved by the Imperial Navy in the Indian Ocean for only five days since the first air raid was launched on Colombo on April 5th are as follows:

1. Naval Vessels.

The naval vessels sunk were:

One British A-class cruiser of the London type (9,850 tons).

One British A-class cruiser of the Cornwall type (10,000 tons).

British B-class cruiser Birmingham (9,100 tons).

British B-class cruiser Emerald (7,550 tons).

British aircraft-carrier Hermes (10,850 tons).

One destroyer.

One patrol ship.

One naval vessel was severely damaged. She was the British B-class cruiser Leander (7,270 tons).

Thus, a total of seven naval vessels were sunk and one severely damaged.

2. Merchant Vessels.

The merchant vessels sunk numbered 27, aggregating approximately 180,000 tons.

The merchant vessels severely damaged numbered 23, aggregating approximately 120,000 tons.

Thus, a total of 50 merchant vessels, aggregating upward of 300,000 tons, were sent to the bottom or severely damaged.

3. Airplanes.

Airplanes, numbering 116, were shot down.

Those destroyed on the ground numbered four.

Thus, a total of 120 planes were shot down or destroyed.

4. Ground Facilities.

The ground facilities damaged included three airplane hangars, one repair shop, and several other important establishments.

Enemy in Consternation

Up to April 7 the British Navy lost two A-class cruisers, which were treasured by it for battles in the Indian Ocean, and the majority of its airplanes. The British Navy lost its "trump card" in the shape of the aircraft-carrier and three B-

(Continued on Page 2)

Another brilliant naval achievement was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 4:30 p.m. Friday, according to which the Imperial Navy Units operating in the Indian Ocean stormed Trincomalee on Ceylon Island on April 9 and in this action they sank one British aircraft-carrier, two British B-class cruisers, one destroyer and one patrol ship. Sixty enemy planes were also either shot down or destroyed on the ground.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique reads:

"The Imperial Navy Units operating in the Indian Ocean stormed Trincomalee and district on Ceylon Island on April 9, with the following fresh results achieved:—

"1. Warships sunk: British aircraft-carrier Hermes, British B-class cruiser Birmingham, British B-class cruiser Emerald, one destroyer and one patrol ship.

"Warship badly damaged: British B-class cruiser Leander.

"2. Shipping sunk: Six vessels.

"3. Planes shot down or destroyed on the ground: 56 shot down and four set ablaze on the ground.

"4. Besides, extensive damage was inflicted on military establishments.

"In the above operations, our side lost 10 planes but no damage was sustained by our warships."

CARRIER HERMES MODERNIZED IN 1934

The aircraft-carrier Hermes was the first of the kind built by the British Navy. It was completed in February, 1924, and was rebuilt into a modernly-equipped aircraft-carrier in 1934. It had a displacement tonnage of 10,850 and a speed of 25 knots. Armaments: six 14-centimeter main guns, three 10-centimeter high-angle guns, four 4.7-centimeter high-angle guns and 14 anti-aircraft guns. The ship was capable of carrying 20 or 25 airplanes. The Hermes was assigned to China service between 1925 and 1937. She once visited Japan.

The B-class cruiser Birmingham was built in November, 1937, and had a displacement tonnage of 9,100 and speed of 32 knots. The ship had 12 main guns and 15 auxiliary guns, being equipped with many high-angle guns and anti-aircraft guns and other modernly-equipped weapons.

The B-class cruiser Emerald was built in January, 1926, but was re-equipped in March, 1933. It had a displacement tonnage of 7,550 and speed of 33 knots.

The B-class cruiser Leander was the newest type of cruiser built after the outbreak of World War 1, being built in March, 1933. It had displacement tonnage of 7,270 and speed of 32.5 knots.

Trincomalee is located on the eastern coast of Ceylon and has a population of about 10,000.

It is so laid out that it is safe from the monsoons peculiar to the Indian Ocean.

A natural port, it has a naval port and furnishes the base for the East Indian Fleet.

The port is not wide. But the water is deep. The port can accommodate two or three 10,000-ton naval vessels at the same time.

Since the fall of Singapore, Trincomalee has been a naval port at the eastern extremity of the British Empire and an important point in the line for the defense of communications between British India and Australia.

In this place are located the headquarters of a British naval commander, a naval arsenal, two flying fields, one for planes and the other for seaplanes, a fortress whose batteries include 20-centimeter guns and oil tanks.

JAPANESE LANDING MADE ON CHRISTMAS

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 10.—Picked members of a Japanese Naval landing Party, effectively protected by air units, early in the morning of March 31 successfully landed on Christmas Island.

Without encountering any enemy resistance, the Japanese Forces completed landing operations at 9:50 a.m. the same day.

Christmas Island is located approximately 220 miles south of Java in the Indian Ocean and covers an area of about 60 square miles. Annexed by Britain in 1888, the island formerly was administered by the Malayan Civil Service. It is known for its production of phosphate of lime.

F.D.R. SAYS NO HELP CAN BE SENT TO P.I.

Fate of U.S. Forces in Island Sealed as Japanese Make Sledge Hammer Drives

EASTERN FLANK ENCIRCLED

American Department of War Admits Troops in Peninsula Have Been Retreating

Domei

LISBON, April 9.—Unable to maintain a deaf ear to persistent questions put to him by newspapermen at his press conference today, President Roosevelt, in answer to the query what is being done about American reinforcements and transports to Corregidor Island, reluctantly disclosed that the sending of aid to the Philippine defenders had become practically impossible since many weeks ago, according to a Washington report received here.

The Japanese Forces have absolute control of the sea and sky in all directions centering around Manila Bay, President Roosevelt admitted, adding that when General Douglas MacArthur, former commander-in-chief of the United States forces in the Philippines, escaped from Bataan by motor-boat, "we had thought it possible to send aid by the use of motor launches."

Luzon Blockade Tight

Since then, however, the Japanese blockade of Luzon Island has been strengthened, compelling us to give up even such hopes, President Roosevelt declared.

With the United States-Philippine Army under General Jonathan M. Wainwright putting up their last desperate resistance in the Bataan Peninsula, the three months of fighting now has entered its final stage since the Japanese Forces during the last five days have intensified their furious attacks on the beleaguered American positions, according to a Washington report received here today.

The latest field reports of the United States-Philippine Army do not reveal how many American defenders in Bataan have fled to the Mills Fortress on Corregidor Island.

However, the report discloses that the United States-Filipino forces defending the eastern end of the peninsula have been encircled while reinforcements which had attempted to aid the isolated detachment have failed to reach them.

Thus, the plan of the United States-Philippine Army to transfer their troops to the island fortress in Manila Bay has ended in utter failure.

Although details of the last struggle are unknown, a terse statement issued by the United States army that Japanese Forces have made frequent landings in the rear of the American-Filipino lines, signifies in itself that the fate of the United States forces has been permanently sealed.

Dive Bombers Active

Meanwhile, Japanese dive bombers and strong air reinforcements relentlessly have been bombing enemy positions while ground troops have been continuing fierce assaults on the defenses with the result that the United States-Philippine Army under General Wainwright now is considered lost by the United States War Department at Washington.

It was also learned that with a desperate crisis facing the United States-Phillippine troops in the Bataan Peninsula, President Roosevelt has issued instructions to General Jonathan M. Wainwright, commander-in-chief of the United States troops in the Philippines, to take such measures as he seems necessary, according to a London radio broadcast intercepted here today.

Furthermore, the United States Department of War Wednesday announced that the United States army forces in the Bataan Peninsula, unable to resist fierce attacks by the Japanese Forces, retreated to a new defense line on the night of April 7, "as planned," according to Washington dispatches.

Operations in P.I. By Army Reviewed

(Continued From Page 1)

jungles was intensified. A portion of the Japanese Forces effected a landing at Canas Point on th eastern coast, to stage successfully a surprise offensive, while the Japanese units operating on the western coast dealt heavy blows on enemy positions.

Meanwhile, both Army and Naval planes continually bombed the enemy bases in Bataan as well as Corregidor Fort.

After General Douglas MacArthur, their Commander-in-Chief, fled from Bataan, the American-Filipino forces, despite their low morale, continued resistance in inaccessible terrain.

The Japanese, after having accumulated large numbers of troops and large quantities of arms and ammunition, started on April 3, a furious general offensive against the enemy's strong fortresses.

The enemy's first defense line, between Bagao and Orion, was broken on the same day, and the second defense line crumbled the day following. Mt. Samat, 586 meters above sea-level, nerve-center of the enemy's third defense line, was occupied at 12:40 p.m. on April 5.

The line connecting Limay and Agloloma Point was reached by the Japanese on April 6 and 7, and Limay, strategic point on the Limay-Mariveles Line, the enemy's last stronghold, fell at 12:45 p.m. on April 8, the observers disclosed.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

AUSTRALIA FINDS NO EVIDENCE OF SPY ACTIVITIES

SAIGON, April 10.—Australian military intelligence officers closely examined all ledgers, files, and financial documents of the Yokohama Specie Branch office in Sydney yesterday, and announced that they would hold all bank papers for the duration of the war, according to a dispatch received here from Sydney today. The dispatch added that Commonwealth officials later revealed that nothing could be found that could be associated with spying or fifth column activities.

Simultaneously, all office furnishings, including hundreds of books in English on world finance, were auctioned off to highest bidders under orders of the Commonwealth Government, the report said.

MALTA VALUELESS AS BASE, SAYS SWISS PRESS

LISBON, April 10.—The military importance of the British Island of Malta, which has often been referred to as an unsinkable battleship in the Mediterranean, is now described as insignificant by the Swiss press.

One Swiss paper pointed out that the relentless poundings which the British bastion had received at the hands of the Axis air forces in the past few months have considerably reduced the efficiency of the base.

Moreover, the paper concluded that the difficulty which Great Britain was having in sending supply convoys to the island proved that naval supremacy in the Mediterranean was being wrested by the Axis from the British.

MANPOWER COMMITTEE ORGANIZED IN AUSTRALIA

SAIGON, April 10.—The Australian Government today created a sub-committee on manpower to place all available men in the fighting services or in war production and other essential industries, reports reaching here from Australia disclosed today.

The report revealed that the board will be composed of the ministers of munitions, army, supply, labor, and war organization of industry.

Meanwhile, the Royal Australian air force announced that the age limit for men in its services will be advanced. Technical trainees will now be accepted up to 40 years of age instead of 35, while the age limit for skilled men is now 50 instead of 45, the announcement revealed.

Bataan Enemy Forces Doomed

(Continued From Page 1)

other ports of the peninsula. The annihilation of the enemy, however, is believed to be but a matter of time.

U.S. Officers Captured Near Limay

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN PHILIPPINES, April 9.—In utter confusion, the enemy troops defending positions on the Bataan Peninsula have been hastily retreating to the south since yesterday morning. Unable to withstand fierce Japanese offensives, the enemy forces already have abandoned their first and second defense bases in the peninsula.

Powerful Japanese troops of a certain undisclosed detachment, in hot pursuit of the enemy, about 10 a.m. today captured a large number of American and Filipino officers and men attempting to flee into the mountain region of Limay. The captured enemy, including the commanders of the 21st Division and the 22nd Regiment of the U.S. Army were taken after the Japanese penetrated through a certain highway between Limay and Mt. Limay.

Mt. Samat Fort Taken by Japanese

Domei

AT THE FOOT OF MT. SAMAT, April 7.—Japanese Forces at 12:40 p.m. today completely occupied an important American base on the summit of Mt. Sumat, after a fierce offensive since early this morning. Following its fall, the main body of the enemy forces are retreating in disorder. Prior to the offensive on Mt. Samat, the Japanese Units crossed on April 4, the road between Balanga and Bagac.

RAIL LINES IN JAVA RESUMING SERVICES

Natives Cooperate With Japanese—Batavia-Bandoeng Traffic Opens

Special to the Asahi

BATAVIA, April 8.—Railway services in Java which had been disrupted for some time after the retreating enemy had blasted bridges at many points along the branch lines are rapidly being resumed, thanks to the efforts of the Japanese engineer corps and the cooperation of Dutch technicians and the natives.

Forty-seven members of the engineer corps under the command of Lieutenant Bando, with the cooperation of the Dutch engineers and natives, are exerting their utmost efforts in repairing the damaged bridges.

On the other hand, the two damaged sections between Batavia and Surabaya, a distance of approximately 827 kilometers, were repaired and a limited express covering the distance in 20 hours is now running between the two cities.

The reconstruction of a bridge in Tjibaduk, about midway between Batavia and Bandoeng, got under way about a month ago, and was recently completed after arduous work, the bridge being about 21 meters in height and 60 meters in length.

At 9:13 a.m. on April 7, a train packed with passengers, left Batavia for Bandoeng, reaching its destination at 2:30 p.m. while another which left Bandoeng in the morning reached Batavia at 1:43 p.m. also with a capacity load of passengers.

It is expected that the bridges in the vicinity of Chanpek, along the northern coast of Java, will also be repaired shortly, making possible the resumption of train services in Java from east to west.

Geographical features have necessitated the building of many bridges on the island, and the majority of them have to be built across ravines 100 meters deep so that the engineer corps are obliged to undergo considerable difficulties.

However, since the train services in Java are advanced both in establishments and facilities, and moreover, as the fares are comparatively cheap, this is the only means of transportation provided for the natives. Consequently, the cooperation of the natives is indeed serious so that repair works are making smooth headway.

Meanwhile, during the course of repair work, the engineer corps discovered a coal bed in the vicinity of Sukabumi, located between Batavia and Bandoeng with the result that a group of experts were dispatched to the spot to carry on further investigation.

The inhabitants in Java had hitherto been relying on the outside for the supply of coal as no deposit was found in the island, but with the discovery of a vein, it is expected an autarchy will be realized in the supply of coal in the island in the not distant future.

Washington Imposes More Restrictions On Aliens, Nisei

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 29.—Enemy aliens and United States citizens of Japanese descent residing in districts on the west coast of the United States may not leave their homes between eight o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning, and during the remaining time may not stay in any locality more than eight kilometers distant from their residences or working places, it is reported from San Francisco. No exceptions to this ruling are provided.

Finnish Chief Decorated

Transocean

HELSINKI, March 30.—The Finnish President has been decorated with the gold medal of the Finnish Home Protection Corps. The medal was handed to the President by Lieutenant-General Malmberg, Commander of the Home Protection Corps, in the presence of high Finnish officers and the Finnish Home Minister, Toivo Horelli, during a ceremony in the Presidential palace.

Jews Lose Citizenship

Transocean

VICHY, March 30.—Two notorious French Jews, typical representatives of French corruption during France's democratic era, have been deprived of their citizenship. They are the Algerian Jews, Abraham Lecache, and Jew Nathan, alias Tannenzapf, who came to France from Rumania in 1921, it was announced in the French Official Gazette today.

SPOKESMAN SCORES FALSE BRITISH NEWS

Mean and Despicable Methods Of Propaganda Vehementiy Attacked

ARCH OFFENDER IS REUTER

Hori Also Urges That Indians Endeavor to Run Their Own Government

The mean and despicable methods of British propaganda, which specializes in the distortion of quotations to suit their own aims, were vehemently criticized by Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents on Friday.

"War has a way of doing many extraordinary things to man," said the Spokesman, "and the Reuter's News Agency seems to have become a victim of such circumstances.

"Reuter's in the past had won the respect of the world for its unimpeachable character in news reporting. But the successive defeats of the British since the outbreak of the present European War seem to have made this agency resort more and more to the distortion of facts for propaganda purposes.

"On April 7, Reuter's broadcast on an international hook-up from London, a misquotation from one of my own statements. According to Reuter's, I said: 'Regardless of who holds the command of the armed forces in India we must crush that army.' As you all know, the pertinent point in my statement was that if India took sides with Britain, no matter who might retain the command of the army in India, the only thing for us to do would be to crush that army."

Old Tradition Ruined

Mr. Hori then indicated that although comments and criticisms of other statesmen, even in the most disagreeable manner, may be tolerated, the deliberate distortion of a quotation was the meanest form of propaganda. Reuter's had succumbed to this meanness, thus spoiling the news agency's old, time-honored tradition, he stressed.

"The above is only one of the many examples of the enemy scheme of propaganda," continued the Spokesman, "which are utterly unfounded, and not worth the trouble of refutation. These fabrications may fool some people some of the time, but eventually the truth will be revealed, and the lies of the enemy will recoil on their own heads like a boomerang."

Turning to the Indian question, Mr. Hori delivered the following statement:

"Various Press and other reports indicate that the British compromise plan for the settlement of the Indian question looks to an appointment of an Indian as the Minister for Defense, and an Indian representation in the British War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council. The plan also contains provision for later modifications of the Indian internal political situation to appease the Indian people.

"The change of plan continues to retain as before, for the British, the command of the fighting strength by having a Britisher as the Commander-in-Chief. In other words, the only change is the appointment of Indians to posts of titular distinction, which can be completely ignored at the whim of the British whenever necessary, especially at a time of war like this, when Britain is struggling on the verge of collapse and willing to sacrifice the blood and treasure of all, except her own, to save her own life.

Scene of Tragicomedy

"You may well visualize the scene today in India, where Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, and Colonel Louis Johnson, President Roosevelt's special emissary in India, the representatives of the so-called Champions of Democracy, are resorting to all sorts of flattery, intimidation, and bribery to inveigle the Indian leaders and impose their will upon them. The scene is certainly one of tragicomedy.

"Even if some of the Indian leaders acquiesce in the British proposals for their own peculiar reasons, which is more than probable, India will derive no benefit from the improvised plan and her long cherished dream of independence will remain unrealized as long as the wily British remain in India with a commanding voice.

"What attitude Japan will take has repeatedly been made clear through the official statements of responsible officials.

"Put in a nutshell, the statements amount to this: The Japanese officials place the greatest emphasis on the importance that India should endeavor earnestly to bring about the government of the Indian people, by the Indian people, and for the Indian people. Nothing short of this will assure the future happiness of India."

Today's Press Comments

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

End of Philippine Campaigns Near

MIYAKO—The America-Filipino troops, which have been fighting a hopeless war in part of Bataan and on Corregidor Island after the fall of Manila, have now been driven into the southmost extremity of the Peninsula as a result of the general attack launched by the Japanese Forces on April 3, the anniversary of the demise of the first Emperor Jimmu. Being unable to withstand the furious onset of the attacking forces, the enemy's surrender or destruction has become a question of time. In spite of the fact that the fall of Manila dealt a fatal blow to the enemy, he entrenched himself behind the natural advantages of Bataan in an attempt to hoodwink the nation. Douglas MacArthur, who was defense commander there, was made a "hero" of Bataan by the United States with the object of alleviating national disappointment over the war defeat.

The pseudo-hero has already fled to Australia. The pacification of the Philippines thus bids fair to be realized in the near future. All attempts to defy Japan through armed resistance have been shattered. We can well imagine the disappointment of both the United States and Britain. Java and Sumatra have already been pacified. We cannot but thank Providence for its help and pray for the success of the brave Imperial troops.

The Philippines were to be pacified earlier. However, out of Japan's need to carry out campaigns against Malaya and Java, no serious offensive was started and this was responsible for the maintenance more or less, by the America-Filipino troops of their strength. MacArthur, who earned the reputation of "hero" is the largest gainer. How in the name of wonder was this man, whose barbarous acts committed at Bataan are unpardonable in the eyes of Heaven and man, ever named a hero?

Anglo-Indian Negotiations and America

CHUGAI—The Working Committee of the Indian Congress Party is reported to have rejected the British reply to its proposals for a second time, which means formally.

It is hard to think that Sir Stafford Cripps, special envoy of the British Government to India, will accept the Indian reply. There is no doubt that he will leave no stone unturned to reach a settlement.

A man called Johnson, sent by the United States Government, is in India, seeing the leaders of the Indian Congress Party and other political groups in an attempt to induce them to come to terms with Britain on the so-called Indian question. This makes it likely that Britain will do everything possible to reach a settlement in spite of the rejection of its proposals by the Indian Congress Party. Whether the demands of the party were the irreducible minimum is not clear. It is but natural that the party should be insisting that India shall be responsible for its defense. This position is in accord with the wish of the Indian masses that their country will not be dragged into the war. Britain is ready to appoint an Indian for the post of Defense Minister. The Indians will hesitate about accepting this proposal, however, so long as Britain does not abandon the idea of General Wavell undertaking the actual defense of the country.

Splendid Naval Achievements in Indian Ocean

ASAHI—With the air raid launched on Colombo on April 5, the Japanese operations in the Indian Ocean took on regular phases, and the Japanese naval units engaged in these operations are scoring one brilliant achievement after another.

According to the announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters Thursday, two British A-class cruisers were sunk, 21 merchant ships aggregating 140,000 tons were sunk, and 23 more vessels aggregating some 120,000 tons were badly damaged. The number of enemy planes shot down was given as sixty. Besides, the destruction of three hangars, one building of repair works and many important military establishments was noted.

Another communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters Friday adds another long list to that previously published of enemy ships and planes destroyed. According to this announcement, one British aircraft-carrier, two B-class cruisers, one destroyer and one patrol ship were sunk, while one B-class cruiser was badly damaged, the number of enemy planes either shot down or destroyed on the ground totaling sixty. As the operations are still in progress, it is fully to be expected that further war results will be published soon.

In this way, the Japanese Navy has already secured command of the Bay of Bengal and has blocked the eastern coast line of India. As its mastery of the seas extends further south and west, the line of communication between India and Britain will be completely paralyzed.

It goes without saying that as the Japanese Navy gains command of the Indian Ocean, the Indian crisis will be greatly enhanced, nor is there any doubt that so long as Britain continues its resistance with India as its base of operations, Japan's attacks will be intensified until British power of resistance is completely crushed.

Anglo-Indian political relations have now reached the most fateful stage and the progress of the Anglo-Indian parleys is naturally being watched closely. Should India allow itself to be inveigled by Britain into the false course of reaching a compromise with Britain, Japan's military force will inevitably be used against India. Such a contingency would be most deplorable, and it is therefore sincerely to be desired that the Indian leaders and people will act judiciously at the present important juncture and avoid choosing a course which is admittedly very dangerous.

CABINET HOLDS MEETING

Premier Makes Report on Inspection Of Keihin Port

The regular meeting of the Cabinet was opened at 10:20 a.m. Friday at the Premier's official residence, attended by Premier General Hideki Tojo and all Cabinet Ministers, according to Domei.

Following a brief report by Premier Tojo concerning his inspection of the stevedore services in Keihin Port, Home Minister Michio Yuzawa gave a detailed report on the election situation throughout the country.

Severe Quake Rocks Peninsula of Bataan Early on Thursday

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN BATAAN PENINSULA, April 9.—A severe earthquake shook the entire Peninsula of Bataan at about 45 minutes after midnight yesterday, as if the wrath of God had descended on the American forces who are disturbing the peace of East Asia. Throwing up huge columns of dust, numerous houses collapsed, while heavy landslides occurred throughout the Peninsula during the quake, which lasted fully five minutes. Despite the natural disaster, the Japanese troops, without slackening their pace, are carrying on their push toward a certain undisclosed direction.

Victories of Navy Off India Continue

(Continued From Page 1)

class cruisers. To cap the misfortune, the British have also lost 60 more airplanes, bringing the total up to 120, all either shot down or destroyed. The enemy's consternation can be well imagined.

The might of the British Empire once depended upon its strong navy, which once dominated the seven seas of the world. Now its cruisers, which constitute real pillars of the British Empire, are being sunk one by one by the Japanese Forces. These serious setbacks suffered by the British Navy and Air Force in the Indian Ocean are nothing but an elegy for the downfall of that once mighty Empire.

On the other hand, the Japanese Forces lost only 15 planes throughout the five days of fighting, while all warships remain intact. This striking contrast between the warring forces and the amazing results scored by the peerless Imperial Navy are, to say the least, spectacular. The old British Empire thus has not only been ousted from the Greater East Asia Sea, but also is quickly receding into the background from the Indian Ocean which has been monopolized by it for many years.

HASEGAWA MEETS INO

Governor-General to Call on Various Administrative Officials

Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan, conferred with Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino at the latter's official residence at 2 p.m. Friday.

Admiral Hasegawa arrived here Thursday morning to consult with the central authorities on various administrative affairs in Taiwan.

Envoy Reaches Keijo

Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, outgoing Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, arrived at Keijo by train at 10:50 a.m. Friday from Mukden. He was met at the station by General Jiro Minami, Governor-General of Chosen, and a number of dignitaries. Lieutenant-General Tatekawa will leave Keijo at midnight by the limited express Hikari, en route to Tokyo.

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GENERAL ABE SPEAKS AT BIG HIBIYA RALLY

Urges Support of Council's Choice of Candidates for New Lower House

General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council, in an address at a rally in Hibiya Park Friday afternoon, appealed to the people to support the candidates his organization has recommended in the April 30 general election.

He expressed conviction that the election of a House of Representatives composed of men like the candidates recommended by his organization which comprises the nation's foremost rising leaders was absolutely necessary to encompass the complete elimination of all American and British influences from the surface of the earth. This he stressed, was the objective of the War of Greater East Asia.

General Abe took the opportunity of answering charges made by the opponents of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council. He told his audience that there was precident for the action of the Council in recommending candidates for election to the Lower House.

He stressed that in recommending to the electorate what candidates it considered desirable, the Council had in mind the system under which the political parties before their voluntary disbandment to permit the formation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, placed candidates in elections. If there was a difference, which was very important, he went on, it was that the choice of candidates to be assisted by it was made from the point of view of the nation, whereas the political parties consulted their interests which were not necessarily the interests of the nation in selecting candidates for their assistance.

Huge Crowd Attends

General Abe's address was before an audience which packed the spacious Hibiya Public Hall.

The resounding applause which punctuated the General's speech, was chiefly for the consumption of the electorate of Tokyo, which was an indication of the immense support the candidates running with the assistance of the Political Structure Council from the electoral districts of Tokyo can count on at the polls.

The other speakers of the afternoon were Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, member of the former Council, and Commerce and Industry Minister, who spoke in place of the chief of the Tokyo office of the Council, and Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, another member of the Council.

The key-note of these two speeches was that the establishment of a strong political structure was an indispensable condition of the completion of the program for constructing a high degree national defense State which would make possible the successful conclusion of the campaign for the overthrow of America and Britain.

The rally, which started the campaign of the Political Structure Council for the candidates it has recommended, came to an end shortly after 4 p.m.

It was learned in quarters close to the Council that similar meetings, addressed by the leading members of the Council, would be staged in the population centers of the country.

A translation of General Abe's address follows:

"The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council adopted the method of recommending candidates in the coming general election because it had convinced itself that there was no other way of contributing to the construction of a new political structure which would permit the nation to cope adequately with the current situation. The Council was inspired by the desire to see as many men of knowledge, experience and ability, as possible returned in the election.

War's Character Changed

"The war changed in character with the grant of the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain. It changed from the war for a local settlement of the China Affair to a war for the complete elimination of American and British influences to pave the way for the construction of a new order embracing the paces of Greater East Asia.

"Our country is engaged in a struggle in which it will not lay down arms until American and British influence which are opposed to the Japanese program for asserting the rights of existence of the races of Greater East Asia have completely been swept off the surface of earth. The construction of a structure which will permit the races of Greater East Asia to cooperate in the defense of Asia and in the enhancement of their common weal is necessary to achieve the goal of ending wicked American and British influences once and for all.

"The task of perfecting the new structure for the races of Greater East Asia is one which cannot be accomplished unless all energies of the nation are concentrated on it. We must reorganize our domestic structure if we hope to mobilize all the nation's resources to attain our goal. The greatest need of the moment is to perfect the high degree national defense State. The nation's political power has a large role to play in the achievement of this particular objective. The motive of the Government, in deciding to hold the general election at this particular moment was to assist in the strengthening of the nation's political structure to an extent which would enable it to perform its role in the great task of perfecting national defense.

New Election Different

"The coming general election differs from those which have been held in the past in that it seeks to mobilize the will of the people according to the Constitution. Thus, it will provide opportunity for the people to practice the principle of assistance to the Throne in the conduct of national affairs.

"I believe it has been the experience of my hearers since the China Affair that the reform of existing political forces which have been a disappointment to the people on occasions is necessary for the construction of a politico-defense structure. The Government is hoping much of the coming election. Above all, it has a wish that the electors will not allow themselves to be influenced by private circumstances in choosing what candidates they should support and that they will help return a House made up of members who are just the sort of men wanted by the current situation.

"The question of reform of domestic politics has been before the nation for many years. The progress of the War of Greater East Asia has brought with it an opportunity for the realization of the desire long cherished by the people. We must be on our guard against jumping to the hasty conclusion that the desired political structure will come if there is a wish for it.

"To improve the standards of members of the House of Representatives is the first requisite for strengthening the political structure under present conditions. In the general elections in the past, men whom it was difficult to consider qualified to sit in the national legislature were returned simply because they were supported by electors with whom they were in special relations.

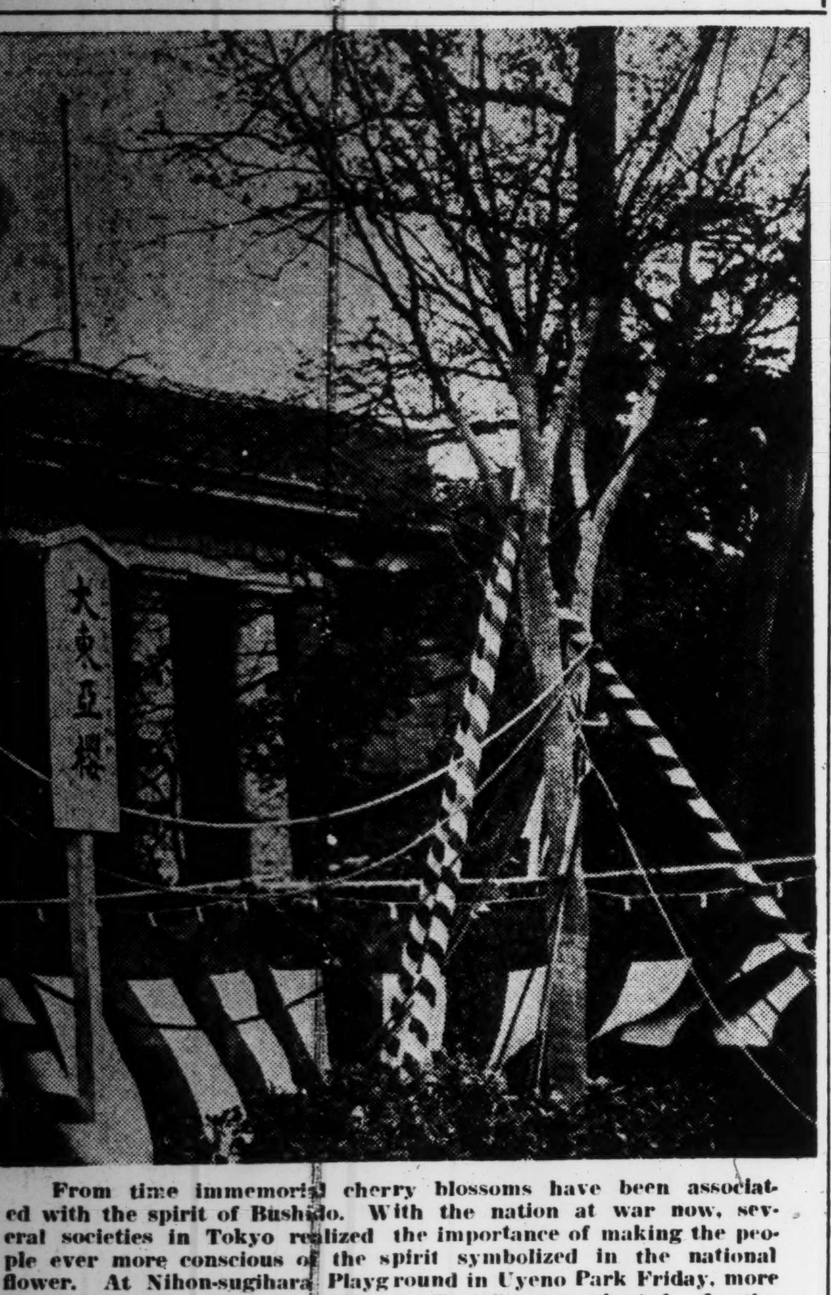
Must Be Remedied

Such conditions as that which permit men to sit in the Lower House who should be outside it must be remedied if there can be hope of the sort of political structure demanded by the situation. Our choice of the method of recommending candidates was nothing more than an attempt to make an approach to the question of insuring that the new Lower House will be composed of men demanded by the situation.

"The matter of recommending candidates in national election has nothing remarkable about it. The political parties before their disbandment used to place candidates.

It is a pity that they were not above interests of their own in chosing their candidates. The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council has seen to it that the candidates assisted by it are men considered to have every qualification to sit in the House in the present emergency. That is, men who as we judged, had a keen sense of the gravity of the situation confronting the country at the moment, had a burning desire to make every sacrifice to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion, and were possessed of the power to reduce their beliefs to practice."

Cherry Trees Planted



From time immemorial cherry blossoms have been associated with the spirit of Bushido. With the nation at war now, several societies in Tokyo realized the importance of making the people ever more conscious of the spirit symbolized in the national flower. At Nihon-sugihara Playground in Uyeno Park Friday, more than 50 "Greater East Asia Cherry Trees" were planted. In the picture above is one such tree which will greet visitors to the park next spring with pink petalled flowers which will scatter, not lingeringly as a soldier who clings to his life but like true Japanese who are willing to lay down their life for the country at any time.

'Greater East Asia Cherry Trees' Planted In Uyeno Park Compound in Symbolic Rite

An elaborate ceremony was held for the first time Friday at the Nihon-sugihara Playground in Uyeno Park to "invoke the spirits" of the cherry blossoms, according to Domei.

The ceremony was sponsored by the Shitaya people, a society founded to commemorate the visit of the Emperor Meiji to Ueno Park and the Cultural Department of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

At 11:30 a.m. about fifty "Greater East Asia cherry trees" were planted in the ceremonial ground. From 1 p.m. a solemn rite was observed before the altar to "invoke the spirits" of the national flower.

At the sides of the central altar were Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, members of the embassies and legations of Axis nations, and many other dignitaries.

Wounded heroes of the First Army Hospital, members of the bereaved families in Shitaya-ku, and family members of the wounded soldiers as well as of those now at the front, comprising a large crowd of about 4,000 stood before the altar

The ceremony was closed with the planting of a Greater East Asia cherry tree of about 12 feet in height by Mayor Tomejiro Okubo.

On April 14, Admiral Sankichi Takahashi and Genjiro Yoshida, the noted writer will speak at a lecture meeting to enhance the national spirit. It will held at the Shitaya Public Hall.

On April 18, the wounded heroes of the Second Army Hospital will be invited to a concert at the Tokyo Music School, which is to be given for their benefit as an expression of the nation's gratitude. The concert is expected to be broadcast over a nation-wide hook-up.

Today's Sports

BASEBALL

Professional League, Hanshin vs. Kuroshi and Kyojin vs. Nagoya at Korakuen stadium, 1 p.m.

SOCCER

Intercollegiate League opening matches. Imperial vs. Shodai at Kokuritsu. noon. Bunrika vs. Rikkyo at Bunrika grounds. 1 p.m.—Hosei vs. Meiji at Meiji grounds 1 p.m.

The Japan Tennis Association has announced that a nationwide tennis tournament, involving more than 10,000 contestants, is scheduled for May 24.

Play will begin following memorial services for noted tennis players who have been killed in action.

Simultaneously, the Tennis Association has announced that it is now preparing to invite tennis players from the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, including Manchoukuo, China, French Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya and the Philippine Islands, to a friendship tennis tournament scheduled this autumn.

Moreover, the Association will sponser a tournament through its various district chapters at a set date this spring with the purpose of mobilizing Japanese tennis players.

The following schedule of regional tournaments covering the entire country are those given official recognition by the Tennis Association:

May 3—Fukuoka tournament for men at Omuta.
„ 9—Kanto tournament for men and women at Koshien stadium, Osaka.
„ 9—Tokai tournament for men and women.
„ 24—National championships.
„ 31—Chugako tournament at Hiroshima city.
„ 31—Tohoku tournament for men at Sendai.
Early June—National elimination tournament to select representatives for the East Asia Athletic Meet at Tokyo and Osaka.
August 8—Kyushu meet for men at Fukuoka city.
August or September—Osaka Mainichi meet for men at Osaka.
September 24—Tokyo Nichi-Nichi tournament for men and women at Tokyo.
November 7-11—Kanto and Kansai student tournament at Tokyo and Osaka, respectively.

GREAT ROLE PLAYED BY UNDERSEA-CRAFT

Nation Reminded Not to Forget Dangerous Work Being Done By Submarines

Stressing that Japanese underseacraft are constantly engaged in a dangerous day-and-night mission over a vast field of operation extending more than ten thousand miles from east to west, the Shuho, weekly pamphlet issued by the Board of Information, in its April 9 number, warns the Japanese people not to be too jubilant over the brilliant successes achieved by the Japanese Naval warcraft and Naval Air Units and as a consequence forget the great role being played by Japanese submarines.

Active along the Pacific Coast of the United States, 5,000 miles east of Japan, as well as in the Indian Ocean, 5,000 miles west of Japan, the Japanese submarines now have become the "greatest single menace to the Allied nations," the journal points out.

Commenting on the activities of the submarine units, particularly on Japanese Naval operations now progressing in the Indian Ocean, the Weekly states that Japanese submarines are in ceaseless pursuit of their "prey" in the Indian Ocean, having sunk up to March 16 a total of 91,500 tons comprising two armed merchantmen, aggregating 6,500 tons, two tankers totaling 20,000 tons in the waters off Colombo, three armed merchantmen totaling 24,000 tons, and one tanker of 17,000 tons in the Madras waters and two armed merchantmen totaling 19,000 tons and one freighter of 5,000 tons in the vicinity of Rangoon.

Referring to the great role played by submarines in severing Britain's transport routes via the Indian Ocean, the journal declares that with India lost as an important source of human and material resources, Britain has sustained "a fatal blow."

With the control of the Indian Ocean in the hands of the Japanese Navy, thanks to the activities of submarines as well as other Naval warcraft, the journal asserts that the fate of Britain is now sealed.

Literary Trend

(Continued From Page 4)

and excellent plot and idea was slightly minimized in those days.

LITERARY ATMOSPHERE LEADING TO NEW MOVEMENT TOLD

Consequently the life of many literary men at that time was considerably Bohemian, their chief concern being the attainment of the best literary style and diction. Their works became best-sellers once the fame of their fine style was won. Naturally these men were gradually led to the easygoing and sometime demoralized life. Even Keigetsu Omachi, an idol of the young students, had shared something of this tendency.

The writer (Murao Nakamura), then a young man aspiring for literary fame, called on Mr. Omachi one May day in the later Meiji period at his residence in Tokyo.

Omachi, at that time about 40 years old, looked rather an old man to the young visitor. What struck the visitor first was his simple clothes, which was quite contrary to his expectation. The famed writer was then living with a woman called O-Ryu-San in a small rented house somewhere in Tsunohazu, house was a part of Yodobashi-ku. The house was apparently rented for five or six yen a month.

The young visitor was accepted in an exceedingly informal manner. The host's eyes behind the framed spectacles was radiant with warmth toward the ambitious boy whose object was to get in touch with the noted novelists of the day through Mr. Omachi. This was readily acceded to by Omachi who wrote two introductions for the boy addressed to Fuyo Oguri and Katai Tayama, respectively.

Soon after the visitor was shown into a drawing room of the Omachi resident, O-Ryu-San, later found out to be Omachi's concubine, brought in a few dishes of fish, together with some small bottles of warmed Japanese sake. Omachi at once took up his cup filled by O-Ryu-San and tasted it, and then asked the visitor, to share the sake which the latter politely declined, saying he was too young to start the drinking habit.

Thereupon the host praised the young Nakamura for his temperance and began to talk very intimately with the visitor. The stammering voice of the host became more thick and soon he was overtaken by a disposition to become garrulous as the number of wine cups increased. All this while O-Ryu-San remained quietly in the same room as every Japanese women would do.

It was a few years later that the same O-Ryu-San, parted with the famed literary man for good with some money given her as a solatium, when Mr. Nakamura offered his services to reunite them. This anecdote reveals the period in which the late Mr. Omachi lived and also should furnish a clue to the life of the average literary man who lived around the time when people's ears were still ringing with the roar of the cannon shots on the continent where Japan and Russia had fought. But it was in this atmosphere that the new literary movement, naturalism, gradually budded forth.

Japanese Leads 'Robinson Crusoe' Life When Patrol Ship Sunk by Enemy Craft

Facts indeed proved stranger than fiction in the case of a certain stoker who, after being adrift for three days and nights when the small craft on which he was on board was attacked and sunk by three enemy destroyers, was miraculously rescued from starvation on an uninhabited island, the Nichi Nichi reports.

Following is the graphic description of the "adventures of Robinson Crusoe" experienced by the stoker as told to members of the Navy Intelligence Corps.

"The 150-ton patrol ship on which I was assigned to was cruising about five miles off a certain Japanese base in the small hours of the morning of February 1 when an order for 'full steam ahead' was relayed to the engine-room.

"Immediately afterward, I heard the roar of guns, and about 15 minutes later, I felt a severe jolt as if our craft had been hit. As water started gushing into the engine-room I ran out on deck from where I could see three enemy destroyers still firing away.

Ship Hit by Enemy

"As the ship started to list and when another enemy shell scored a direct hit, I jumped overboard and clung desperately to a log that was floating nearby. A few minutes later, another stoker, and immediately following him, still another stoker, swam toward me.

"As the three of us were tossed about in the rough sea, unable to swim a stroke, a large wooden box containing carrots and potatoes which drifted out of the sinking patrol ship, floated toward us. We finished our breakfast of carrots and potatoes and decided to swim toward the shore.

"Later, two other sailors joined us, and we swam together for a few hours, but when I next raised my head to see where the others were, I found that they had disappeared. The rough sea had separated us.

"By the evening of the same day, I got as close as 1,500 meters from the shore, but having had nothing to eat or drink since early that morning, I was dead tired. I saw a buoy nearby so I clung to it and soon I went into deep slumber.

"On awaking, the moon was shining coldly upon the sea. Pulling myself together, I swam desperately for the shore, but due perhaps to the current, I could not move an inch. By this time, I became extremely thirsty so I gulped a mouthful of sea water. It was awfully salty, but nevertheless, I felt much better.

"Again I tried feverishly to reach the shore but of no avail. I took another mouthful of salt water and soon went to sleep on the buoy.

In Near Exhaustion

"Next morning, I could make out the shape of the island vaguely but it was much farther than when I had seen it the evening of the day before. Although weary and near to exhaustion, I swam on and on and by evening of that day, I managed to get as close as 1,500 meters to the island but no more.

"I tested the current and changing my course swam in a different direction, but soon I fell asleep.

"That night, I dreamed a strange dream. The salvage boat was over the spot where our patrol ship went down, and the crew, after a few hours of work, succeeded in bringing the ship to the surface. My five comrades, who were separated from me on the first day were all on board and we drank a toast for our safety. Just then, I woke up and found that I had swallowed a mouthful of salt water.

"Toward noon on the third day, I sighted a ship some distance away. I tried to holler, but my vocal cords failed me. I tried to attract the attention of the crew by waving the lifebuoy desperately as I felt certain that if I missed this opportunity, my chances of being saved would be gone forever. but soon afterward, it faded from sight, the crew members evidently failing to catch my distress signals.

"I tried to swim, but I could not help closing my eyes. Finally, in order to keep awake, I started counting from one to a thousand and then again, from one to a thousand. When I repeated this procedure several times, I felt my feet come in contact with the sea bottom. I tried to stand up, but could not straighten my legs. I let the waves carry me toward the shore.

Washed Ashore

"It was toward dusk that I found myself washed high and dry on the beach. I wanted to get up and walk, but try as I might, my legs would not function so I started crawling. However, due to thirst and hunger, I fell asleep.

"I must have moved about in my sleep for when I woke up, on the fourth day, I found myself using a coconut as a pillow. I tried to crack the shell, but did not have the strength to do so. Looking around, I saw two small water-rails in a nest. Grabbing them desperately, I plucked their feathers and ate them raw. In my hunger they tasted much better than sizzling pork chops.

"They were, however, far from sufficient to satisfy my three-day appetite. I staggered toward the shore again and saw two small crabs. Catching them, I broke off their legs and chewed them. By the time I had finished the 14th crab, I felt somewhat better.

"Late in the afternoon, I saw a native in a canoe not far away from the shore. I succeeded in attracting his attention and he soon brought his craft to shore.

"Without waiting for him to speak, I tried desperately in the best way I could, to make him understand that I was a Japanese and that the ship on which I was on board had been sunk. To my surprise, the native said in Japanese, 'Amerika?' 'Nippon?'.

Ate 30 Coconuts

"I told him that I was a Japanese and that my ship was sunk by an enemy warship, whereupon, the kindly native packed me on his back and took me into his canoe. I saw that it was filled with coconuts. Before I knew it, I was gulping down the juice and eating the fruit. Not until I had finished the first five, could I even taste them, but as I started on the seventh and the eighth coconut, I slowly began to appreciate its flavor. Before I was through, I had consumed no less than 30 coconuts.

"About an hour and a half later, we reached the hut belonging to the native. The latter explained to his kinsmen that I was a Japanese soldier. Fortunately, one of his folks had studied Japanese in school so I experienced no difficulties thereafter.

"Thanks to the kind hospitality of the natives, I regained my strength and asked them to take me back to my base on the third day.

"When I finally reached the base, my comrades were exultant over my safe return and we gave a big feast to the native for the good turn he had done me.

"As I watched him rowing away from our base, I could not help but weep over the native's kindness."

Kobe Notes

The second annual concert of Victor recordings will take place at the Kai-in Kaikan in Kobe on Friday, April 24 from 6:30 p.m.

Natsundo Fujii, of the Victor Talking Machine Company, will open the program with an introductory speech. The attractive program follows:

1. Popular Melodies from Operas:
   a) from "Faust" (Gunod)
   b) from "Carmen" (Biset)
   c) from "Rigoletto" (Verdi)
2. Songs of the Siberia-Cossacks.
3. Der Schwan von Tuonela (Sibelius).
4. Quintet in F Minor Op. 34 A (Brahms).
5. Beethoven Sonata Society:
   a) Piano Sonata in E Flat Major Op. 22
   b) Piano Sonata in G Major Op. 49-2
   c) Piano Sonata in F Minor (Appassionata) Op. 27 Pianoforte by Artur Schnabel.

Tickets for the concert will soon be obtainable at the leading music stores in Kobe.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on April 9: Mr. and Mrs. Y. Aita and son, Dr. G. Bajetto, Mr. R. Breuer, Mr. K. S. Chin, Mr. S. Itoh, Mr. C. Ishiwata, Miss K. Ishiwata, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kume and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. A. Lesourd, Miss K. Morikawa, Mr. Y. Nomura, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. P. Schweblin, Mr. K. Suruda, Mr. T. Takahashi, Mr. and Mrs. N. Yano.

SOVIET UNION DENIES ATTACK ON SWEDEN

Vishinsky Says Evidence Not Sufficent in Answer to Swedish Protest

Replying to the protest by the Swedish Government against the alleged bombing of the town of Haparanda by Russian planes, the Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Vishinsky, categorically denied the Swedish charge and informed the Swedish Government that it consequently could not accept the protest, according to the Tass news agency.

On April 6, the Swedish envoy to the Soviet Union filed a memorandum with the Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Vishinsky, protesting against the attack on the town of Haparanda and the dropping of leaflets there by Soviet planes, thus violating Swedish neutrality.

The Swedish memorandum charged that Russian inscriptions on the bomb fragments found after the attack, and the leaflets written in both Russian and German languages, appealing to the Swdish people to side with the Soviets, proved that the attack was made by air units of the Soviet Union.

Pointing out that the evidence brought out by the Swedish Government could not be considered as necessarily proving that the Soviet air force had carried out the attack, Mr. Vishinsky delivered the following message on April 7, to the Swedish envoy, Mr. Assarsson after a thorough investigation into the matter:

"The People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, in reply to the memorandum of the Swedish Legation of April 6, has the honor, on behalf of the Soviet Government, to inform you that no Soviet aircraft raided the Swedish town of Haparanda, and moreover, no leaflets were dropped on Swedish territory.

"The Soviet Government cannot consider that the mere finding [of] Soviet marks on bomb fragments [is] sufficient evidence to prove th[at] Soviet planes attacked Swedish [ter]ritory as charged by the Swed[ish] Government.

"After a thorough investigati[on] into the matter, the Soviet Gove[rn]ment wishes to inform the Swed[ish] Government that it had nothing [to] do with the case, and therefore c[an]not accept the protest filed by [the] Swedish Government."

TOHO FILMS SEA BATTL[E]

Picture to Be Called 'Sea Battles [of] Hawaii and Malaya'

The people of Tokyo will be a[ble] to see vivid records of the histo[ric] victories of the Imperial Navy in [the] battle at Pearl Harbor as well as [the] battle off the coast of Malaya wh[en] the Toho Motion Picture Comp[any] films scenes from the two fam[ous] sea battles in the near future, [re]ports Domei.

The picture, which will be entit[led] "Sea Battles of Hawaii and Malay[a]" will be directed by Kajiro Yar[ma]moto, noted producer, under [the] supervision of the Navy Ministry.

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FATHER NAKAMURA

Japanese Missionary Still Held in Highest Esteem by Many Brazilians

A biography of the late Father Chohachi Nakamura, Japanese Catholic missionary who was loved and respected by 200,000 Japanese immigrants in Brazil as a sage and holy man, was written by Dr. Seitaro Saito. The 17 years of his self-denying career among the Japanese people in that country, winning the hearts of his countrymen as well as Brazilians and the authorities of the Vatican, is so remarkable that Dr. Sato deems it his duty to write about his life and work as a pride of his country.

"It was in 1921, when Kumaichi Horiguchi, Japanese Minister to Brazil, one day received a letter from the Vatican Delegate at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, making some suggestions in a hope of promoting the spiritual well-being of Japanese immigrants in that country. In his letter the Vatican Delegate regretted that most of the Japanese immigrants were living in the agricultural districts in that country, where there was no spiritual comfort and suggested that some capable Japanese might be invited from Japan to work among them for their spiritual uplifting.

"The Japanese Minister had long been feeling the necessity of taking some steps to that effect. After deliberation, he decided to get an ordained Japanese Catholic priest for the purpose because the majority of Brazilians were of the Catholic faith. Accordingly, he transferred the Vatican Delegate's letter to the Foreign Office in Tokyo, together with a memorandum stating his view on the matter.

"The Foreign Office, accepting the view of Minister Horiguchi, immediately requested the Religion Bureau of the Education Ministry to find a Catholic father to work in the new field in Brazil. The authorities of the Religion Bureau opened negotiations with the Catholic Church in Tokyo with a view to find a candidate to fill the new post.

"In response to the inquiry, however, the Catholic Church communicated to the bureau of its inability to comply with the request, regretting that it had been suffering from the scarcity of workers to fill the posts even in Japan.

"In the meantime, the Catholic Church in Japan reported to the Vatican through the Vatican Delegate in Tokyo that it could not send missionaries abroad under the present circumstances. Shortly afterward, the Vatican Delegate in Tokyo received a letter from the Papacy insisting that the Catholic Church in Japan send a missionary over to South America.

FATHER NAKAMURA WAS 57 WHEN HE WENT TO BRAZIL

"The Vatican Delegate, therefore, communicated the import of the letter to the bishop in the Nagasaki diocese, where Japanese Catholics and Catholic fathers were numerous and requested him to select a Catholic priest for the new post.

"At the time, Father Nakamura was living in Amami-Oshima, an island off the coast of Kagoshima Prefecture. At first, he entertained no ambition to tackle the post, believing that he was too old for the enterprise, but when he learned that no one was disposed to work in the new field, he decided to champion the cause. The bishop was unwilling to part with him because it meant a blow to his diocese, but he had to accept his offer. Father Nakamura was then 57 years of age.

"Born on August 2, 1865, in Minami-matsuura-gun, Nagasaki Prefecture, young Nakamura went to the city of Nagasaki in 1880 to receive his education. When he completed his long educational career in 1897 at the age of 32, he went to Amami-Oshima and there devoted himself to spreading the Catholic faith among the islanders until 1923 when he left the country for Brazil. In February 1923, he returned to Nagasaki from the island and then went to Tokyo to make necessary arrangements with the Foreign Office and the Vatican Delegate to prepare himself for the new post and finally left Japan for his destination on April 11 of the same year on board the Kawachi Maru.

"Upon arriving at Santos, he immediately started on his journey to Rio de Janeiro through San Paulo to call on the Japanese Embassy (by this time the Japanese Legation had been raised to the status of Embassy) and the Vatican Delegate in that city. He learned that he was to settle in the central section of San Paulo, where thousands of Japanese immigrants were living, and work among them. He arrived at this town on August 31, 1923, the day before the great earthquake and fire broke out in the Kanto district in Japan.

"Father Nakamura constantly visited the Japanese colonies and intimately associated with not only the Japanese but Brazilians as well. Many Brazilians were surprise by the fact that Japan had a Catholic church, and they were pleased to hear him preach to the Japanese people. He was loved and respected by both Japanese and Brazilians.

At present there are about 200,000 Japanese immigrants in San Paulo and its neighborhood. As the result of the 17 years of his missionary endeavor among them, Father Nakamura became known by practically all of them as a man of great personality and character. Although many of them did not know who was the Japanese Ambassador, they all knew Father Nakamura and deeply loved and respected him.

Father Nakamura did not establish any schools or hospitals but the spiritual asset he left in the hearts of the people around him was very great indeed.

"A former Brazilian Government official operating a coffee plantation at a place not far from Father Nakamura's residence once said: "A German Catholic father, who could speak some Japanese calls on me once in a while, but he cannot be compared with Father Nakamura. The latter is far superior to the German father as a man and priest. I do not say this because he is a Japanese, but whenever I see him from behind, I feel as if I can see a halo around his head. He is simply a wonderful man. Whenever I see his smiling face, I cannot help bowing my head in reverence."

"There is another account about Father Nakamura which shows that he was a thoroughbred Japanese. One day in October, last year, I heard an interesting story from a fellow roomer at a hotel in Rio de Janeiro about him. One night this fellow roomer had to put up at a small Japanese hotel in San Paulo. It so happened that in the middle of the night, the hotel owner knocked at his door and apologized to him that he had to disturb him at such an unearthly hour and requested him to allow him to bring another guest to put up in the same room.

"The hotel owner made him this request because all the other beds were taken, but one of the beds in his room was unoccupied. When he obtained the consent, he turned around and addressed the new guest courteously to enter. The new guest was a gray haired stout old gentleman dressed in a long black gown. His face was lighted with a gentle smile. As the first guest saw the newcomer, he instantly realized that the old gentleman was the one he saw in a picture which appeared in a newspaper some time ago. As he was about to get up to greet him, the old gentleman walked right up to his bed, extending his right hand, and said briskly:

" 'Stay just as you are. I am sorry that I had to disturb you so late. My name is Nakamura. I thank you for allowing me to put up with you tonight.'

"As he said this, he instantly stripped himself of his long black Catholic gown, thus offering no chance to his roommate to get up and greet him with due courtesy and respect. But what was most astounding to the first roomer was that Father Nakamura had worn nothing under his black gown except a loin cloth. Seeing him dumfounded, Father Nakamura smiled irresistibly, slapping his fat stomach lightly for a few times, and as he grabbed the loin cloth on both sides with his hands, he said 'When I have my loin cloth worn tightly in this manner, I feel safe and secure and can face any situation at any time with serenity of mind. Do you wear one like this too?'

"When his fellow roomer said that he didn't Father Nakamura said: 'I recommend you to wear one of this kind. It must be at least six feet long. If the Japanese wears this tightly like this, he feels just right.' With this introduction, he gave a lecture on loin cloths and when he finished his talk, he tapped his stomach lightly once more and then said: 'Well, let's go to bed and sleep.'

"My fellow-roomer at the hotel in Rio de Janeiro said that he was impressed deeply by the cheerful temperament of Father Nakamura and that he felt as if he were sleeping peacefully with his own father instead of a man whom he met for the first time.

ALL BRAZILIANS MOURN PASSING OF GREAT MISSIONARY

"The Father Nakamura died on March 14, last year, at his home. No sooner had the news of his death became known than the Mayor of the town called at his residence and expressed his condolences to the Japanese people who assembled at the home of Father Nakamura. He asked them where they intended to bury the body of their beloved friend and teacher. The reason why he put this question was due to the fact that there were two cemeteries, one near the town for Brazilians and the other further from the town for the Japanese people, and he thought that the Japanese friends of the deceased were planning to bury the body in the Japanese cemetery.

"When the Mayor found out that the funeral committee were planning to bury the body of the deceased just as he had expected, he said to them: 'That is reasonable because Father Nakamura is a Japanese, but many Brazilians have been attached to him as their friend and benefactor and they want to remember him for the part he played, it is for this reason that they desire that his body should be buried in the cemetery near the town. If this is possible, we Brazilians too may now and then make pilgrimages to his resting place. If my suggestion is acceptable, I will offer any lot you want for his graveyard without any charge.'

"The Japanese funeral committee had no reason to decline his offer, but they told him that they would answer definitely later. When the Mayor left them, they held a conference to discuss the matter and as none of the members present had any objection to it, they immediately called up the Mayor at his office and told him that they had decided to accept the offer because it was a great honor to the deceased as well as to the Japanese people at large.

"The Mayor was very much pleased that his offer was accepted and he and the funeral committee went to the cemetery to select the lot. The lot selected was located in the central part of the best section in the cemetery, which was surrounded by large tombstones.

"As the lot was selected, the Japanese people immediately went about the task of digging the grave. By the time the grave was dug, the Mayor again came to the cemetery to inspect how the work was being done. As he looked at the grave hole, he raised objections declaring that the burial of the late Father Nakamura's remain must be done differently from those of others.

" 'You see' the Mayor said 'hundreds of persons have been buried in this section in this manner and this is good enough for the ordinary purpose, but the present case is different because the Vatican may claim the remain of the late Father Nakamura 20 or 30 years from now and if we find it lost in the meantime, we would be held responsible.'

"The Japanese funeral committee were confused, for they could not understand why the Mayor insisted on a plan that the grave must be constructed with bricks and cement so that the coffin containing the body might rest in it. They were worried because the construction of such a grave would be expensive. Moreover, they could not understand why the Vatican should claim the remains of the deceased 30 years from then and the Mayor would be held responsible in the event they were lost.

"In San Paulo, March is the month for harvesting but, in spite of this fact, large crowds of people attended the funeral services. The function was held on March 13, and though it was not a holiday, people began to arrive in the town by trains and motor-cars from all parts of the state from early in the morning to attend the services. As a matter of fact, the town was jammed with Japanese and Brazilian friends of the deceased.

"Such was the attitude of Brazilian Government officials toward the late Father Nakamura. Almost all Japanese and Brazilian families in the town and its neighborhood have pictures of Father Nakamura hang up on the walls of their homes. Whenever a Brazilian makes a call on a Japanese family and happens to see the picture on the wall, he usually removes his hat and pays his respect to him, saying: "What a great man he was!"

Asukayama in Evening Snow

The snow-covered trees form a harmonious pattern with the falling snow. The artistic effect has been strengthend by making the hill the shape of a triangle. The coasting of white, with the shaded black of the background, gives the work a statuesque sense of distinct perspective.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued from Page 6)

and days to complete, was something enormous.

The spectacle of a continuous line of cars loaded with trees for transplantation here was such that the onlooker could hardly resist feeling a sense of deep melancholy at the thought that all this labor was being expended to satisfy the artistic fancy of a single human being. Yet the fact that all the rocks brought here had, from one-half to over two-thirds of their bulk, been imbedded in the earth, exposing only the top to view, gave an impression of deep and settled repose, and of peace. Perhaps it is because the keynote of the art of landscape gardening lies in the concentration of expenditures, efforts and schemings on such aspects as are not readily perceptible in the finished product, that it is possible to achieve the profoundness of quiet beauty. Such is the effect which is forcefully described in the work.

* This term, meaning "I," denotes the narrator of the story, told in the first person singular.

(To Be Concluded)

AFRICANS START MUTINY

Natives in De Gaullist Forces Kill Officers

Transocean

ISTANBUL, March 27.—Several de Gaullist officers were killed and wounded several days ago when African native troops of de Gaullist forces mutinied in their barracks at Damascus, according to reports received here from Syria.

The mutiny started in the morning and was suppressed in the evening only after the arrival of reinforcements.

How to Speak Japanese

Seventh Lesson

Demonstrative Adjectives and Pronouns

	Adjective	Pronouns
this	**konó**	**koré**
these	**koréra no**	**koréra**
that	**anó, sonó**	**aré, soré**
those	**aréra no**	**aréra**
	soréra no	**soréra**

Sono, sorera no, sore, sorera, are used when indicating objects that are near to the person spoken to, or spoken of. **Sono, sorera no** have often the meaning of a weak **that** or **those**, and correspond in many cases to the English **the**.

The other demonstrative adjectives and pronouns are used as in English.

Konó sakaná wa umái désu. (This fish is tasty.)

Koréra no hon wa omoshirói désu. (These books are interesting.)

Anó nikú wa mazúi désu. (That meat is tasteless.)

Aréra no kimonó wa takái désu. (Those kimonos are dear.)

Sonó bōshi wa chiisái désu. (That hat is small.)

Soréra no empitsú wa nagái désu. (Those pencils are long.)

Koré wa umái désu. (This is tasty.)

Koréra wa mazúi désu. (These are tasteless.)

Aré wa takái désu. (That is dear.)

Aréra wa mijikái désu. (Those are short.)

Soré wa yasúi désu. (That is cheap.)

Soréra wa takái désu. (Those are dear.)

Most adjectives ending in **i** may be used predicatively in the present tense without being followed by the verb **to be**. In a following lesson this class of adjectives will be fully treated.

Konó sakaná wa umái. (This fish is ttasty.)

Koréra no hon wa omoshirói. (These books are interesting.)

Anó nikú wa mazúi. (That meat is tasteless.)

Sonó bōshi wa chiisái. (That hat is small.)

The plural form of the demonstrative adjectives and pronouns is not used.

Kono hon wa omoshiroi. (This book is interesting. **or** These books are interesting.)

Ano kimono wa takai. (That kimono is dear. **or** Those kimono are dear.)

Sono boshi wa chiisai. (That hat is small. **or** Those hats are small.)

Kore wa umai. (This is tasty. **or** These are tasty.)

Sore wa yasui. (That is cheap. **or** Those are cheap.)

It is only when the singular form of the demonstrative adjectives or pronouns might appear ambiguous that the plural form is used.

Note that even with the plural demonstrative adjective the noun following is used in the singular.

It is only by practice that one can learn when it is preferable to use the plural form instead of the singular.

Vocabulary

lantern	**chōchin**
mountain	**yamá**
ship	**fúne**
big	**ōkii**
brave	**isamashíi**
dear	**takaí**
far	**tōi**
new	**atarashíi**
old*	**furúi**
old*	**toshiyorí**
quiet**	**otanashíi**
quiet**	**shízuka**
tasteless	**mazúi**
interesting	**omoshirói**

* **toshiyori** is said of age, **furui** in other cases.

** **otonashii** is said of people and animals, **shizuka** or **shizuka na** of people and places.

(Is that a university?) **Soré wa daigakú désu ka.**

(It is.) **Sō désu.**

Exercise

(1) Konó yamá wa utsûkushíi. (2) Koréra no heitái wa isamashíi (3) Anó hító wa ōkii. (4) Sônó onná wa bimbō désu. (5) Sonó daigakú wa tōi deshitá. (6) Sonó fúne wa chiisái ka.—Hái, chiisái deshitá. (7) Aréra no gakûséi wa rikō désu. (2) Koré wa Fújisan désu. (9) Koré wa yasúi désu ka.—Takái désu. (10) Aré wa chōchin désu ka.—Sō désu. (11) Soré wa atarashíi desu ka.—Furúi désu. (12) Aré wa takái deshitá ka.—Yasúi deshitá. (13) Sonó uchí wa ōkii deshitá ka.—Iié, chiisái deshitá. (14) Otōsan wa toshiyorí désu ka.—Iié, wakái désu. Okāsan wa toshiyorí désu. (15) Sorérano kodomó wa otonashíi deshitá.

Translation of Evercise Six

(1) Is there a doctor?—Yes, there is.—No, there is not. (2) Are there soldiers?—Yes, there are.—No, there are not. (3) Was there a policeman?—Yes, there was. (4) Were there students?—Yes, there were. (5) Is there a horse?—No, there is not. (6) Were there wolves?—No, there were no wolves. (7) Is there an inkstand?—Yes, there is. (8) Are there matches?—There are no matches. (9) Has the doctor a daughter?—No, he has not a daughter; he has a son. (10) Have you an uncle?—No, I have not; I have an aunt. (11) The greengrocer has a monkey. (12) We have no children.

Conversation

Dōzo—Please

Dōzo, máchi wo kudasái. (Please give me a match.)

Dōzo, kōhī to o-satō wo kudasái. (Please give me some coffee and sugar.)

Dōzo, mótto kudasái. (Please give me more.)

Arigatō, jūbun desu. (Thank you, it is enough.)

Dóchira e irasshaimásu ka. (Where are you going?)

Shichō e mairimásu. (I am going to the City Hall.)

Go-isshó ni mairimashō ka. (May I go with you?)

Dōzo, go-isshó ni irasshái. (Yes, you may come with me.)

Náni wo sagashíté irasshaimásu ka. (What are you looking for?)

Tebúkuro wo sagashíté imásu. (I am looking for my gloves.)

Sonó tēburu no ué ni arimásû. (There they are on that table.)

Dōmo arigatō gozaimásû. (Thank you very much.)

Dō itashimáshite. (Nothing at all.)

Sayō-nára. (Good bye.)

Metal Use Restricted

Transocean

BERNE, March 27.—The Swiss Industrial Department today decreed far-reaching limitation in the use of cast iron and cast steel, providing that in the future several specified categories may not be used for the manufacture of articles for central heating pipes, ovens and materials for office and household use, which formerly were practically made of cast iron and cast steel.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 10 p.m.

TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.

Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:50 a.m.; 2:30 p.m.

Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.

Music for workers: 2:30 p.m.

Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.

Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Saturday

— Morning —

6:30 Talk, "Prince Shotoku," by Sadaatsu Saeki.

7:00 Time; News; Orchestra: "Schubert Famous Works," "Italian Folksongs," and "Vienna Music."

9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: "The War and Economics," by Dr. Norihisa Suzuki.

— Afternoon —

12:30 Kyowa Orchestra.

1:30 New Home Life Hour: "Physical Training in These Days," by Dr. Kazuo Saito.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Drama, "Topography."

6:30 Koto solo by Michio Miyagi.

8:00 Drama on "Special Attack Flotilla." Relayed from the Yurakuza Theater by Roppa Furukawa and His Theatrical Troupe.

9:00 News; Naniwabushi by Wakae Kimura.

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News; International Broadcast from Rome: Lecture on "Reconstruction of Europe's Economy," by Satoru Kagiyama of the Bank of Japan staff in Rome; Vocal solos and Orchestra: "La Boheme" (Puccini) and other music by E.I.A.R. Orchestra.

LITERARY TREND

Novels in Meiji Period Which Paved Way for New Movement Discussed

Of the literary movements in modern Japan, according to Murao Nakamura, noted literary critic, the first one which consolidated itself into any definite influence was the naturalistic school, ushered in around 1907, just a few years after the Russo-Japanese War.

Under what circumstances was this movement brought about to claim its supremacy in the literary movement? The question is answered by Mr. Nakamura in the April issue of the literary monthly "Shincho" (New Current), roughly in the following vein:

The appearance in 1885 of Shoyo Tsubouchi's realist novel, "Shosei Katagi" (Student Life), followed two years later by Shimei Futabatei's work of the similar tendency, "Ukigumo" (Floating Cloud) the first part of which was brought out in 1887, may of course be regarded something as the first of the Meiji period fictions. These, however, fell a little short of earmarking a new literary epoch.

Then came the school led by the Genyusha, a literary club under the leadership of Koyo Ozaki. This also deserves a distinct position apart from the group which produced various cheap novels and translations which appealed to the taste of the masses. However, the school cannot be claimed as one established with the full consciousness of its own mission.

This Genyusha school, it may be recalled, had a fair success in its realistic depiction of the somewhat too occidentalized life of the Japanese. Then, too, it had something new in the mode of treating its subject matters. All these things, though showing some advance when compared with the older methods and styles like those prevalent in the Genroku era or the later Shogunate period, still clung tenaciously to the preceding ages.

Some critics in this connection will allege that there should be a pre-naturalistic school recognized on the equal footing as the regular naturalistic school. The representative works of the school, according to the view of these critics, are the novels of Tengai Kosugi, Fuyo Oguri and Katai Tayama (only in respect to his works produced before 1902.) When their view is boiled down, however, it becomes clear that they are asking for the recognition of something which need not be recognized. Every school of art in the world has a forerunner, and the naturalistic school very naturally would be preceded by a pre-naturalistic school, the latter being unworthy of special mention so long as it has not something very remarkable in itself.

POETRY IN MEIJI ERA ADDED REFINEMENT TO LITERATURE

One thing will be noted in these minor transitional schools, that there gradually developed another phase of literary activity, poetry, through the transition of one school to another of prose. Though it is now a tendency in Japan to overlook poetry, there is no denying the fact that it was poetry which propelled and refined the literary movements in the early Meiji era. One can by no means ignore the trend of poetry in the discussion of the development of Japanese modern literature.

Regarding modern Japanese poetry, it can be said to have reached the zenith of its growth around the thirtieth year of Meiji (1897). Then decline came into the domain of poetry, which became remarkable as years went on till it finally lost its due position in literature when naturalism became influential over all the literary activities in this country.

Then again, along with poetry there was another branch of literature, literary criticism, which also persisted for some years up till the coming of naturalism. Many literary magazines at this time each had a regular section for this literary branch, with some popular critics placed in charge of these sections, among whom may be mentioned here at least two names, Dr. Chogyu Takayama and Keigetsu Omachi. Dr. Takayama, a student of Nichiren, through his literary criticism in the biggest magazine "Taiyo" (Sun), impressed and influenced the young readers tremendously. It was around the later Meiji era, when Japan was shocked at some of the ideas and manners emanating from the West and when some of the enlightened Japanese began to doubt whether the West had anything to teach Japan in points of morals and culture.

When Chogyu Takayama retired from the Taiyo, his place was occupied by Keigetsu Omachi, till then the editor of the "Chugaku Sekai" (Middle School Student World) another magazine published by the Hakubunkan, then the largest magazine publishers in Japan. The late Mr. Omachi continued his literary criticism in the magazine for some years. However, it was apparent that his style or rather the method in treating the contemporary novels and poems was largely didactic.

At any rate it was this Omachi who left works enlightening the younger generation about literature in general. He also wrote many books to lead the young students in their mental culture. However, his forte was his travelogues which were results of his extensive travels in Japan, mostly on foot. The Japanese Literature Who's Who compiled by Dr. Yoshijiro Takasu describes Omachi as "most skillful in delineation and gifted with the ability of producing the best travel journals and letters."

STORY 'QUILT' BECAME MOST TALKED-ABOUT BOOK IN PERIOD

With all the literary activities of these novelists and critics, however, no school predominantly influential came up till a few years after the Russo-Japanese War, when naturalism suddenly assumed supremacy, one of the prominent leaders being Katai Tayama whose novel "Futon" (Quilt) was the representative work of this new movement.

One thing to be noted in this connection is that all the literary men, not to speak of poets, whose activity was staged in a few decades preceding the surge of the naturalistic school, tried painstakingly to polish their sentences as much as possible. The Japanese language employed for writing literary works in those days, was much different from that used in daily conversation. Few men like Bimyosai Yamada and Shimei Futabatei introduced a movement to innovate a new dialogue system. But the success was only partly achieved and not enough to push the move all over the literary world of Japan.

These literary men sought, not clearness of expression but an elaborate embroidery of words. It was generally admitted at that time that the first requisite for a literary career is to be able to write in the best written-style Japanese. The importance, in the eyes of moderns, of having good subject matter

(Continued on Page 3)

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WANTED experienced laundry man to come 3 times a week for cleaning, washing and ironing. Apply Yotsuya 3901, between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

YOUNG man, industrious, wanted. Possibilities of working in the southern region. Knowledge of foreign language and experience in export and import preferable. Apply with curriculum vitae, stating salary required, etc. to Box 105, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

COOK or cook-amah in foreign family of three or four; understands English, long cooking experience; in Tokyo preferred. Box 109, Japan Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE, age 33, branch manager, chief accountant, interpreter, well versed in trade routine. Apply Box 110, Japan Times, Tokyo.

LADY steno-typist, well experienced, good in filing, open for immediate engagement. Speaks Japanese fluently. Apply Box 622, Japan Times, Yokohama.

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K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukasa, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital, Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

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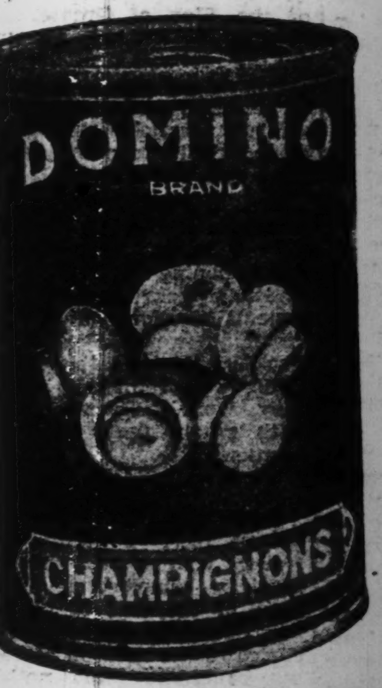

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YOKOHAMA

INDUSTRIAL POSITION OF JAPAN IS ASSURED

Dr. Takeuchi Quotes Sombart In Pointing to Downfall of Semitic Capitalism

TO BECOME PIVOTAL CENTER

Exports of Heavy Industrial Products to South Yearly On Increase

Quoting the memorable words of the German economist Dr. Werner Sombart that the characteristic feature of modern world economy is a general collapse of the White Jew domination of international monetary capital, Dr. Kenji Takeuchi, well-known economist, writing in the magazine Economist, an Osaka Mainichi publication, says that Japan's position in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as the pivotal center of heavy industry is assured.

All highly-advanced industrial countries of the world more or less depend on imports from overseas for the supply of their raw materials. Except the United States, there is no advanced industrial country which can supply at home 100 per cent of the raw material needed in any of its industries. On the basis of 1937 figures, Dr. Takeuchi points out, the co-efficients of self-supply by Germany, Italy, the United States and Britain are as follows: Germany 78 per cent; Italy 27 per cent; the United States 105 per cent and Britain 67 per cent.

Self-Supply Rates

The co-efficient in the case of Japan prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was low, especially in those raw materials which are important for heavy industry. Thus Japan depended mostly on imports for the supply of such materials. In the 1935-36 statistics, the proportions of raw material imports in the import trades of the leading industrial countries were: Japan 62 per cent; Germany 36 per cent; the United States 16 per cent and Britain 23 per cent.

The proportion of all materials, semi-processed articles as well as raw materials, to the total import trade of this country amounting to ¥1,400,000,000 in 1932 was ¥320,000,000, or 23 per cent; in 1936 it was ¥750,000,000 against ¥2,700,000,000, or 31 per cent and in 1937 ¥1,430,000,000 against ¥3,700,000,000, or 40 per cent. These figures clearly show how Japan's heavy and chemical industries depended on the materials and equipment received from abroad.

Above all, these depended on the United States for the bulk of the raw materials needed. On the 1937 statistics, more than one-half of the materials imported for heavy industrial purposes totaling ¥1,400,000,000 came from the United States.

Situation Altered

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, however, the vast resources of Co-Prosperity Sphere have been placed at the disposal of our country. Resources, however, are of little value if they merely exist. They must be present in sufficient quantities and must be such as to be used with comparative ease. In this respect, transportation is seen to be of the highest importance.

The central zone in the Co-Prosperity Sphere for processing heavy industry is Japan. Heavy industry in China has not yet advanced so far. The Southern Regions are almost entirely devoid of heavy industry because the United States, Britain and the Netherlands have taken care not to have them develop any heavy industry.

Thus our exports of heavy industrial articles to the various countries of the southwestern Pacific have seen a yearly increase. In 10 years since 1927 an increase to 26 times in value and 30 times or more in volume has taken place. The bulk of our iron and steel products have been exported to Greater East Asia countries other than Manchoukuo and the Kwantung Leased Territory. Britain had been exporting more than 30 per cent of its total exports of iron and steel products to the countries of the southwestern Pacific; the United States 26 per cent; France 5 per cent and Germany 15 per cent. Until recently Britain topped the list but in 1936 Germany captured first place and Japan followed close behind Britain. It is clear, in the circumstances, that Japan will be the pivotal center of heavy industry in the Co-Prosperity Sphere since it is the most well-equipped of East Asia countries and no imports are forthcoming from the enemy countries. The German economist Dr. Werner Sombart said that the characteristic feature of modern world economy is a general collapse of the White Jew domination of international monetary capital. The construction of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will mean the collapse of that Semitic financial empire in our part of the world, concludes Dr Takeuchi.

Bank of Japan Accounts

April 10
(In ¥1,000)

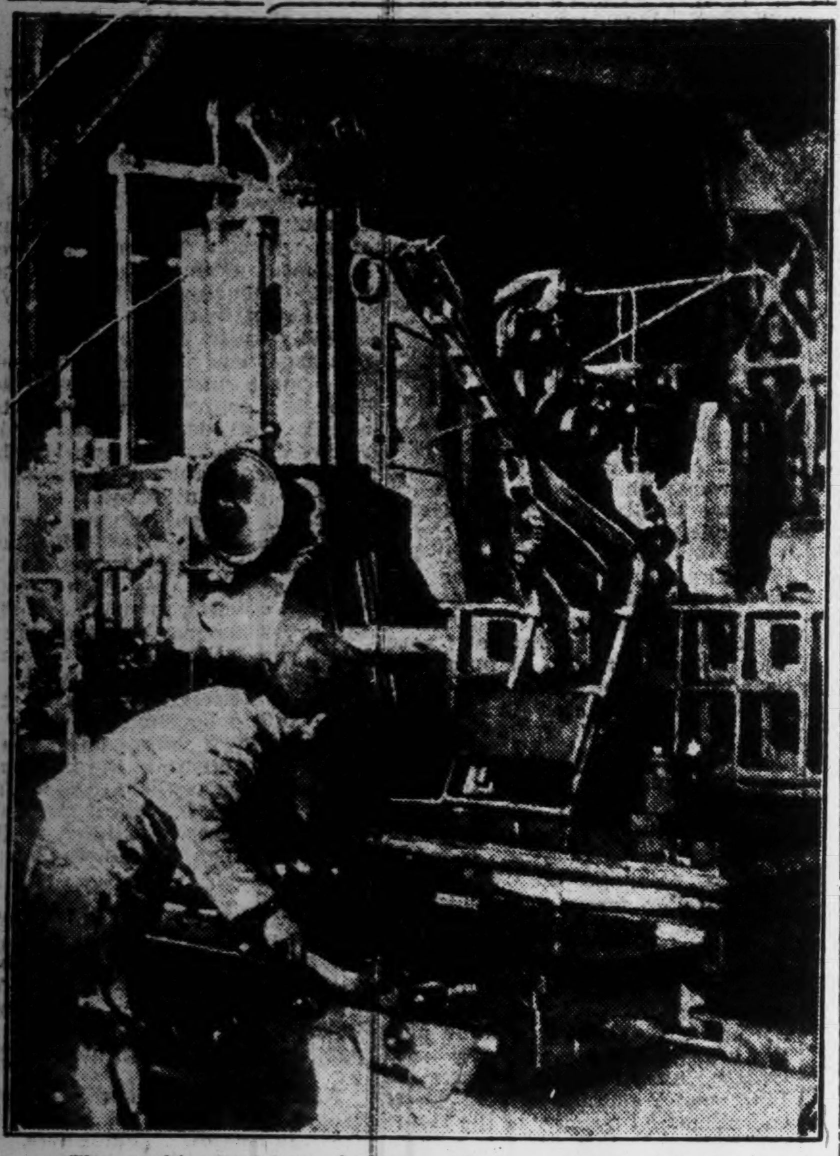
Note Issues	5,016,509
Deposits	590,163
Loans	405,935

Bill Clearings

April 10
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	225,726	132,819
Balance	46,492	10,396

A Handy Tool



The machine tool here shown is called a turret head boring machine, an indispensable device for working in steel and other hard metals. The machine has passed the precision test of the Osaka Industrial Museum department of machinery and improvements to increase its efficiency are now being undertaken. The large-scale program to make the country self-sufficient in precision machine tools has entered a phase of intensified acceleration.

SURPLUS ON COPRA TO FILL FUTURE NEED

Quantities of Material Will Supply Sphere Requirements for Soap, Others

The problem of surplus copra estimated to reach some 1,400,000 metric tons annually in the southern regions is not a difficult problem to solve, states the Miyako Friday in a serial article on the southern regions vegetable resources, suggesting such concrete measures as conversion of uses of oils and fats, etc.

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the oils and fats industry of this country suffered from a serious shortage of the materials for the industry, continues the paper adding that, however, now the industry is confronted with surplus materials. According to the journal, the present amount of oils and fats needed annually in this country reaches about 400,000 metric tons, one half of which is of animal source and the other half of vegetable.

Past Copra Needs Small

Hitherto, the consumption of copra in this country was negligible, further continues the paper, saying that 15,000 metric tons of coconut-palm oil produced from copra was all that was needed annually by the oils and fats industry of this country. Of 15,000 metric tons of coconut-palm oil, 10,000 metric tons were appropriated for the manufacture of soap, 2,000 metric tons for table use and the remainder amounting to 3,000 metric tons for industrial purposes.

However, with the changed situations in the southern regions as a result of which the rich natural resources were restored to the Asiatics for their own use, the oil and fat material situation in this country also will be greatly changed comments the paper, stating that the conversion of uses of oils and fats should be effected to meet a new situation.

As a concrete means, the paper suggests that soap, margarine, edible oils, etc. which hitherto were made from such sources as soy beans, sardine oil, and others, should be produced out of coconut-palm oil. On the other hand, coconut-palm oil which is not suited for manufacturing paints and varnishes, printing ink, and other products, should be replaced by soy bean oil, colza-oil and sardine oil, further suggests the journal adding that the surplus of soy bean, sardine and other oil and fat resources thus caused should be converted for manufacturing foodstuffs, fodder, manure, etc.

More Copra Needed

As to the manufacture of soap alone, needed within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the paper opines, 500,000 metric tons of copra will be needed in the future. In the past, the annual output of soap in this country amounted to some 200,000 metric tons and with the establishment of the contemplated Co-Prosperity Sphere some 700,000 metric tons of soap will be required for consumption within the sphere itself, estimates the paper adding that for the purpose 560,000 metric tons of copra will be required.

For the manufacture of edibles and medicines, the paper further estimates, some 90,000 metric tons of copra will be required while 300,000 metric tons should be appropriated for various industries. The remainder amounting to 430,000 metric tons can be utilized as fuel in a form of synthetic products or in the form of copra itself.

SOUTH CURRENCIES DRAW CLOSE TO YEN

Central Issuing Banks to Be Created Soon in Each of Occupied Countries

The policy regarding the exchange rates between the yen and the southern currencies should be exceedingly flexible for the early completion of the Greater East Asia Monetary Sphere, emphasizes Eiichi Matsui, professor at the Kobe University of Commerce in an article entitled "The Monetary Policy for East Asia," in the April 1 issue of the Economist, a publication of the Osaka Mainichi.

According to Finance Minister Okinori Kaya's Diet speeches concerning the Greater East Asia Monetary Sphere, the financial influence of the United States and the British Empire in the southern countries will be swept away and the southern currencies linked with the Japanese yen. The Bank of Japan will act as a clearing house among constituent countries of the proposed sphere. This plan concerning the formation of the large yen bloc is not new, but quite similar to what many economists in Japan have proposed since the construction of a new order in East Asia has become the most important mission of this country.

Yen Bloc Adopted

"Although Manchoukuo, Mongolia and North China have already adopted the yen exchange standard system," says the professor. "Central and South China as well as other countries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere must follow the example set by them for the completion of the proposed monetary sphere for East Asia.

"In the occupied areas in Central and South China, the Japanese Army scrip described in yen are now circulating, but these notes should be replaced as soon as possible by the Central Reserve Bank of China notes and the yen exchange standard method employed as soon as possible.

"With regard to Thailand and French Indo-China, the way for this system has already been paved. French Indo-China had been based on the franc exchange standard system before the surrender of the home country to Germany when the connection between F.I.C. piastre and the franc was severed and the basis of F.I.C. foreign exchange was shifted to the United States dollars. This system with the dollar, however, was cut off by the freezing of Japanese assets in America and the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The hostilities in the Pacific have also affected the monetary structure of Thailand so that the sterling exchange standard system of the country was replaced by the gold standard method under the Currency and Foreign Exchange Control Law issued on February 1, 1942. Preparations are reported to be smoothly progressing to establish the Central Bank of Thailand, a Thai issuing bank with a capital of ¥20,000,000 bahts.

Army Scrip Important

"In the occupied areas in the southwestern Pacific, the Japanese Army scrip described in native currencies has been playing an important role in the purchase of commodities needed by the Imperial Forces and the improvement of the economic order. Additionally a large sum of scrip is expected to be supplied by the Army to the Southern Development Bank, a Japanese financial institution to facilitate the economic reconstruction in the occupied regions. Central issuing banks should be created in each of the occupied countries and Army scrip replaced as soon as possible by notes to be issued by these projected banks.

"There are many problems concerning the monetary system of East Asia. The most important is the one as to whether or not southern currencies should be linked at par with the Japanese yen. The problem must be studied not only from the point of view of pure economy but from various other angles. The adoption of the "at par" system will nullify the role of foreign exchange quotations as a medium to adjust the difference of price levels between Japan and southern areas. When it is adopted, efficient measures must be taken by the authorities artificially to adjust the price levels in the Co-Prosperity countries."

ANTI-AXIS COUNTRIES SUFFER LEAD LACK

With Sea Routes Cut U.S. and Britain are Deprived of Important Material

With the loss of Rangoon and an ever-mounting difficulty in transportation from Australia, a shortage of lead in anti-Axis Powers is becoming acute at an accelerated tempo, reports a Domei Lisbon dispatch dated April 7, quoting a recent Reuters report reaching there.

Burma produces annually some 90,000 tons of lead, while Australia, the most important lead-supplying source to Great Britain, turns out 250,000 tons annually, reports the dispatch adding that thus in the pre-war years Great Britain was in a position to place at its disposal 640,000 tons or so of lead consisting of the above amount of lead and 300,000 tons produced in the British Isles, Canada, Newfoundland, South Africa, etc.

Lead Restricted

However, with the loss of Rangoon and with transportation routes cut off from Australia at the hands of the Japanese, Great Britain has come to be deprived of some 330,000 tons of lead, necessitating the country to impose stricter control over the consumption of the material particularly the civilian consumption, further reports the dispatch.

Prior to the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and Great Britain, 350,000 tons of lead was the annual consumption in Great Britain and most of the mineral was used for civilian purposes chiefly as building material, continues the dispatch. Facing the present critical shortage of lead, Britain will be forced to restrict the consumption of lead to an extreme extent, states the report adding that moreover Great Britain must supply the United States with a considerable amount of lead.

U.S. Short of Lead

Turning to the United States, the dispatch reports that that country is also confronted with a serious shortage of lead. According to the dispatch, the United States produced 360,000 tons of lead in 1941 and has imported an annual average of 320,000 tons of the mineral from Mexico, Peru and Bolivia. For the prosecution of its unprecedentedly large armament expansion scheme the United States must import 540,000 tons of lead in addition to the lead mentioned above, from British territories, particularly from Canada. However, apart from Canada, other British territories will not be in a position to supply lead with ease due to an ever-mounting difficulty in sea transportation, concludes the reports adding that, as a result, the United States will be forced to face acuter shortage of this important strategic material.

NEW RAILWAY TO LINK UKRAINE WITH GERMANY

Preparations for Gigantic Project Already Considerably Advanced

Transocean

BERLIN, March 27.—Plans to construct a railway line of four tracks from the Donetz Basin via the Ukraine to the Upper Silesian industrial region and from there to Berlin and the Ruhr region were discussed by the Ministerial Counselor of the Ministry of Communications, Dr. Wiens, in an interview with the semi-official correspondence Dienst aus Deutschland.

The construction of this line is based on the assumption, Dr. Wiens said, that Upper Silesia is regarded as the starting point for communications from the east to Switzerland, Italy, the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, to South Germany and Berlin as the transit place to the Baltic, Central Germany and the Ruhr region.

Beyond this the countries in western Europe and the leading overseas ports could be served from the Ruhr region. Dr. Wiens added that preparations for this gigantic project had been advanced considerably but he declined to reveal any details about the route these rail lines are taking and the duration of time for their construction.

Danube Shipping Reopens

Transocean

SOFIA, March 30 — Bulgarian shipping in the Danube was reopened yesterday, according to an official anouncement. Ferry-boat traffic between Bulgaria and Rumania has been running for some days following the melting of ice in the Danube.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Pre. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	132.7	— .30
N.Y.K., new, short-term	91.6	— .20
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	99.7	— .10
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	91.0	— .30
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.00	+ .05

INDIAN OCEAN NEWS UPS SHIPPING, COTTON

Buying Sentiment Replaces Steady Tone as Landing Effected on Christmas Is.

Well receiving the Imperial Headquarters' disclosure of the brilliant achievements of the Japanese Navy in the Indian Ocean, dealers on the Tokyo Stock Exchange rushed to bull spinnings and shippings. Transactions in the bourse issue, however, were less brisk than expected.

In the short-term section, Nippon Yusen Kaisha opened at ¥106.00 Friday morning, but before long there appeared a buying sentiment and the quotation of ¥106.40 was marked at one time in the same morning. A calm tendency pervaded the floor during the first half of the afternoon session, but the atmosphere became brighter late in the afternoon in favorable reaction to the news of the successful landing of the Japanese Forces on Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean. N.Y.K., new, rose to ¥91.40, Kanegafuchi Spinning to ¥155.80 and Teikoku Rayon, new, to ¥91.00.

In the long-term section, an advance of ¥0.20 was seen in Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, ¥0.50 in Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥0.50 in Daito Spinning and ¥0.80 in O.S.K., new. Among other industrialists, Japan Piston Ring jumped ¥1.60, Japan Carbon ¥1.60, and Japan Fat and Oil ¥0.40.

Closing quotations of important wares in the afternoon session on the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥132.70, N.Y.K. ¥106.20, its new ¥91.60, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥155.80, its new ¥99.70, Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥91.00 and S.M.R. ¥70.50.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section	Clos		May	June
Fuji new (25)				37.9
Kanegafuchi new (25)	100.1	u .2	101.0	100.7
Teikoku Rayon (50)	106.1		102.2	99.6
Do. new (37½)	91.6	u .2	92.2	90.7
Tokyo Rayon (50)	40.5	u .1	40.3	40.4
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	63.3			63.1
Second Section				
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	83.0	u .4		82.9
Do. new (25)				54.7
Uraga Dock (50)	91.6	d .4	91.9	92.7
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	104.0	d .1		79.4
Steel Tube (50)		d .1		74.4
Third Section				
Japan Fat (50)	62.9	u .6	63.2	62.2

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00
Seconds 5%	106.95	106.95	106.95	106.95
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new	132.6	133.2	132.5	132.7
N. Y. K., old	106.0	106.1	106.0	106.2
N. Y. K., new	91.4	91.7	91.4	91.6
Kanegafuchi Spin.		155.5	155.5	155.3
Do. new	99.8	100.0	99.8	99.7
Teikoku Rayon, n.	91.0	91.3	91.0	91.0
Osaka Stock, new	73.2	73.2	73.0	72.9
S. M. Railway	70.6	70.6	70.6	70.5
Mitsubishi Heavy	103.2	103.3	103.2	103.3
Hitachi Works		73.5	73.5	
Japan Steel Tube	75.0	75.0	75.0	74.7
Japan Oil	79.3	79.7	79.3	78.8
Japan Mining	61.1	61.4	61.4	61.5
Manchurian Ind.	60.0	60.0	60.0	

INFLATION CHECK SHOWN BY JANUARY LABOR INDEX

According to Survey Government Drive Progressing Smoothly

Reflecting the smooth progress of the Government drive to check dangers of inflation, the January labor wage index stood at 421.0 on the basis of July, 1914, representing a decline of 0.2 per cent compared with 422.0 for December, last year, according to a survey conducted by the Asahi.

Details follow:

January Labor Wage Indices
(July, 1941=100)

Items	Jan. 1942	Dec. 1941
Female Labor	330	337
Reeling	317	354
Cotton spinning	333	328
Woolen spinning	276	28[illegible]
Cotton weaving	336	324
Rayon weaving	386	301
Male Labor	452	451
Turner	425	441
Caster	532	536
Cement	472	533
Medicine	621	537
Paper	576	547
Flour	529	492
Sugar	454	434
Confectionery	387	366
Rayon	471	487
Tailor	279	299
Carpenter	364	453
Plasterer	369	363
Saw Mill	317	309
Joiner	417	442
Type-setter	490	493
Stevedore	528	523
Free Labor	452	451
Total Average	421	422

SMALL TRADERS ASK FOR MORE CAPITAL

Industrial Bank Made Increased Loan of ¥3,970,000 in First Quarter Over Last Year

Reflecting the successful progress of the industrial rationalization movement which has been launched to place idle facilities on an efficient operation basis, the Industrial Bank of Japan's supply of equipment funds for the smaller manufacturers and traders remarkably declined during the first quarter of this year, while in sharp contrast their demand for working capital broadly increased.

Money demanded of the chartered bank from smaller manufacturers and traders continued to grow since the outbreak of the China Affair, but with the onset of hostilities in the Pacific as the turning point, the rate of increase has begun to slow down. Hitherto spinners and peacetime industrialists were the most important borrowers from the chartered Bank. Their money demand, however, has recently declined sharply, while a continuously upward swing has been seen in the supply for heavy industries such as machinery manufacturing, metal and chemicals.

Traders Increase

The Industrial Bank of Japan extended a total of ¥25,812,000 to smaller manufacturers and traders during the first quarter of this year. The figure shows an increase of ¥3,970,000 above ¥21,842,000 for the corresponding period of last year, while the number of borrowers decreased from 2,032 firms for last year to 1,656 firms for this year.

According to the Chugai, the Industrial Bank of Japan lent more than ¥2,000,000 each to 56 machinery manufacturers and 15 traders; from ¥500,000 to ¥1,000,000 each to 11 metal manufacturers and six miscellaneous industrial firms; ¥100,000 to ¥500,000 each to five chemical firms and three lumbering firms; ¥50,000 to ¥100,000 each to sake brewers, one pharmaceutical firm and one mining firm; from ¥10,000 to ¥50,000 to one paper goods manufacturer and two rubber manufacturers and less than ¥10,000 to one stationery manufacturer and one toy manufacturer. No application for loans was made by spinning and railway companies.

Funds for Expansion

Meanwhile, the Postal Insurance Bureau of the Insurance Board has decided to supply ¥236,800,000 of industrial productivity expansion funds and subscribe to ¥241,000,000 of Government bonds during the 1942-3 fiscal year. This decision has been reached as a result of a meeting of the Investment Committee of the bureau held Thursday at the Welfare Ministry. It has also been decided that ¥133,000,000 will be extended as loans to public bodies and ¥5,200,000 to holders of insurance policies.

In view of the fact that the smooth functioning of the nine electric distribution corporations is essential for the expansion of industrial productivity, the Postal Insurance Bureau will extend to these power firms a significant amount as loans. Subscription will also be made to ¥15,000,000 of S.M.R. debentures and ¥10,000,000 of the Oriental Development Corporation's debentures.

CENTRAL BANK FOR UKRAINE

200,000,000 Karbovanez Organ Guaranteed by Germany

Transocean

BERLIN, March 27.—After the currency system of the Ukraine had been given a stable basis by the foundation of a note issuing bank for these gigantic regions which have been occupied by the allied European troops, the Reich Commissioner for the Ukraine, by another decree, has established a central economic bank with a large number of economic banks in different towns on the line of credit organizations in Germany.

The new central bank organization will be guaranteed by the Reich and will have a capital of 200,000,000 karbovanez and reserves amounting to 50,000,000.

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Thailand to Create Bank With Capital Of 10,000,000 Bahts

Domei

BANGKOK, April 9.—The Assembly of the People's Representatives of Thailand in session today approved a bill providing for the establishment of the Central Bank of Thailand. The bill was immediately referred to a special committee for examination. The proposed bank will be capitalized at 10,000,000 bahts.

SUMATRA PINE TREES FOR PULP GROW WILD

Island Has Plentiful Water Supply Important for This Industry

By establishing and developing the pulp industry on Sumatra Island, about 1,000,000 metric tons of pulp required annually in the regions of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, except Japan, Manchoukuo and China, will be amply supplied. Thus states Sensuke Yajima, a director of the Hokuetsu Shipping Company in an article contributed to the Oriental Economist (Japanese edition) in which he comments upon the pulp industry of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Island of Sumatra now under Japanese control, Mr. Yajima points out, is abundant with the so-called Sumatra pine trees suited for the manufacture of pulp. From the pine trees, which grow in a wild state, 500,000 metric tons of pulp can be produced without any difficulty, in addition to the expected 500,000 metric tons of pulp to be turned out by a forestation of the regions on the island suited for pine trees.

Good Quality Coal Produced

The island is further blessed with water indispensable for the pulp industry, and there are a lot of large lakes and rivers. As to fuel, the island is not only a leading oil-producing center in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, but also has coal mines noted for the output of coal of good quality. Sulphur is also found on the island, both Sumatra and Java being noted volcanic regions, from where an annual output of 17,000 metric tons of sulphur is possible. In addition to the above materials needed for the pulp industry, it should be remembered, that cheap labor is also available on Sumatra island.

Uruguay to Control Food

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 24.—In order to prepare for a possible food shortage, the Uruguayan Government has submitted a bill to Parliament for the establishment of a commission to supervise the nation's food supply and its distribution, according to reports from Montevideo.

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CHUNGKING PUTS MONOPOLY ON TOBACCO AND MATCHES

Regime Expects to Increase Annual Revenue by 1,500,000,000 Yuan

In a last-minute attempt to make up for the increasing financial stringency, the financially hard-pressed Chungking regime has decided to subject the sale of tobacco and matches to a Government monopoly, the Nichi Nichi reported today from Canton, quoting Chungking dispatches.

With the monopolization of tobacco and matches practically all cardinal daily necessities in Chungking have been placed under Government monopoly except tea and liquor, the report added.

The report further revealed that the Chungking regime expects to increase its annual revenue by 1,500,000,000 yuan through the new monopoly.

ARMS MISSION FRUITLESS

Argentinians Disappointed by U.S. Hesitancy

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 23.—The Washington correspondent of La Nacion declared yesterday that it could no longer be kept a secret that the efforts of the Argentine arms purchasing commission in the United States had meagre results only.

"It will be difficult to conclude any contracts," he said. "The United States authorities are declaring that the whole American production is most urgently needed for her own defense and for that of Australia."

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1942

Results of the Indian Ocean Operations

As reports of the latest Japanese naval and air activities in the Indian Ocean area continue to come in, the daring nature of the operations and the stupendous character of the results become increasingly apparent. What appeared from the first reports as a raid on Colombo and, as reported by foreign press messages, on some ports on the eastern coast of India has turned out to be a series of spectacular victories. As usual the early official communiques of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters proved to be more than conservative and modest as later check-ups confirmed the attainment of more extensive results.

Most notable among the results of the surface and air operations of the Imperial Navy in the Indian Ocean during the two or three days preceding April 7 was, of course, the sinking of two British heavy cruisers. According to the earlier boasts of the British themselves, the integrity of the British Empire depended on their much vaunted sea power. What the fate of the British Empire will now be can be conjectured from the fact that that sea power has melted almost completely away from the Asiatic portion of the globe.

Starting with the Prince of Wales and the Repulse off Malaya, the Exeter off Java, and a host of minor craft, the Japanese Navy has effectively shattered the might of Britain in East Asiatic waters. The simultaneous crippling of the United States navy prevented any reinforcements from coming to the aid of the British. These losses sealed the fate of the British Empire and its satellites in Eastern Asia. Now the sinking of the two heavy cruisers in the Indian Ocean means that the same process has started in that area as well. From the precedent in Eastern Asia, it clearly indicates what the fate of the British Empire will be in Southern Asia also.

In addition to the loss of the fighting ships, the British have lost a surprisingly large number of merchant ships in the recent Japanese operations in the Bay of Bengal. Twenty-one ships aggregating 140,000 tons sunk and an additional 23 ships aggregating 120,000 tons severely damaged is the score. Shore establishments of considerable importance were also among the enemy losses.

Surprisingly large also is the bag of enemy airplanes, at least 60 of them having been shot down by our forces. This achievement is all the more notable in view of the fact that these include, in addition to the Spitfires and Hurricanes previously stationed in Asia, such new types as the Swordfish and the Albacore. These represent the most powerful weapons possessed by the British naval air force and have never before been seen in this part of the world. They were the types which the British had heretofore reserved for their most important operations in the theaters of war closer home. The fact that they have now been sent out against Japan but to no avail attests the increasing hopelessness of British efforts against the Japanese.

These latest Japanese attacks, made with such devastating results on the enemy and with such negligible losses to our side, is another in the series of demonstrations of what the end will be. Despite their constant defeats, enemy propaganda still attempts to claim that the tide is about to turn. Periodic reminders may be necessary to convince them that there has been no change in direction of the flood of victories. This latest attack is the first of the reminders that results of a campaign in the Indian Ocean are bound to go the way of the Battle of Malaya, the Battle of Java, and all the other battles of this War of Greater East Asia.

Arithmetic and War

Under the title of "Arithmetic and Politics", a scholarly German journalist of Shanghai compiles some interesting figures anent Japan and the British Empire. These figures bear more directly upon the present war than on the general subject of politics, and the conclusions derived from the study of these figures might well be entitled "Arithmetic and War."

All manners of factors have been weighed and evaluated by various commentators in attempting to explain the phenomenal strength which Japan has revealed in her brilliant warfare against the British Empire. Preparation, discipline, intelligent planning, morale—all these factors have been discussed at length. One other factor needs to be noted, a factor which is fundamental. This is the factor of numbers.

To be sure, numbers alone do not count, admits the German commentator. This, from Marathon to the Battle of France—and the War of Greater East Asia might also be added—has been proved time and again. Spirit, training, and equipment play a tremendous role, particularly the factor of spirit as the Japanese have well demonstrated. Yet numbers do count. And in this factor as well as in others, the British Empire is at a marked disadvantage as compared with Japan.

A couple of months ago Premier General Hideki Tojo announced that 2,210,000 Japanese had been born during the year 1941. This represents more than three times the annual birth rate of Great Britain.

The might of the British Empire may appear imposing on the map. With an area of 14,220,000 square miles spread out over all quarters of the globe, it is in a literal sense "an empire on which the sun never sets". But in a figurative sense, the very territorial extent of that empire in relation to the number of people who are available to defend it may well spell the sunset of the British Empire. For out of the total population of more than half a billion people in the British Empire, there are only 62 millions on which the government can count in a time of emergency. The others are apt to be liabilities rather than assets. Only the 46 millions in England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, and the other 16 millions thinly spread out over the greater part of the earth's surface can be counted on to be loyal to the Empire. The hundreds of millions of black, brown, and yellow peoples whom the English have been holding down by force cannot be expected to rise with any enthusiasm to the defense of their oppressor.

The meaning of this fact is clear. Outside of the British Isles, the British Empire has little more than only one loyal subject to each square mile of her territory. With this limited number, they are trying to defend simultaneously the British Isles, Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Iraq, Iran, India, Burma, Australia, New Zealand, and a hundred other outposts scattered throughout the world. Obviously their numbers are unequal to their task.

Even if the British Empire should count on the reservoir of manpower which exists in the United States, the total falls far short of the total of the Axis Powers. The prodigious birth rate of Russia is another matter, but for how long Britain can count on Russian help is doubtful. In the comparison of totals, therefore, the score stands at 4½ million births per year for the Axis and only 3 million for the Anglo-Americans. In the matter of net increase, the ratio remains substantially unaltered.

The British and the Americans like to quote figures. They are constantly talking about quantities of raw materials and productive capacity and the number of airplanes they expect to have at some future date. But Japan can also cite some figures, figures of human population without which all the material resources and weapons are of no avail. With respect to the figures for this basic item of human beings, the answer to the arithmetic problem is obvious.

"With too few men to close all the leaks and man all the pumps, the ship of the British Empire is sinking. Only the fact that two other ships with larger crews, America and Russia, are afloat is keeping the British from fully realizing the impending disaster. But the other two ships are far away and have plenty of leaks of their own to worry about."

A Year Ago Today

April 11, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Fresh restrictions on the importation of 274 kinds of goods, including the textile goods, officially announced by the Australian Government, were seen in Japan to be unmistakably directed against this country and to be based on political tactics in the light of the actual stage of Japanese-Australian trade relations. Restrictions were made on the basis of the trade returns as obtained in 1939, with importation of cotton goods and silk goods respectively limited to 25 per cent and 75 per cent while that of rayon goods was prohibited entirely.

It was pointed out that (1) the Australian decision was a political gesture in view of the situation of the supply and demand of textile goods in the markets of the world, especially since textile producing countries such as Britain, Italy, Germany and France were involved in war and it was of categorical necessity for Australia to buy those goods from Japan. This impression is further heightened by the fact that Japan has not exported rayon goods to Australia and other main Japanese exports to Australia have been exempted from the new restrictions. (2) It must be remembered that the Australian Government up to that time had adopted a quota system against Japanese goods within the compass of the 1937-38 trade between the two countries, fully illustrating their political nature.

BURMESE LOVE MUSIC, DANCE FROM OLD DAYS

Possess Own Patriotic Songs; More Rhythmical Than Jazz

By AMAR LAHIRI

Just as the Japanese are dance and song-minded, so the Burmese are proverbially fond of music and dancing. While in Japan at the present moment Japanese music and dancing are gradually reflecting the tone of vigorous patriotism, in Burma unsettled conditions have not yet affected the entertainment value of dancing and singing, despite the fact that the country has developed its own patriotic music and march songs.

Perhaps Burma is the only country in the world where national music and dancing are not performed on a permanent stage. Up till now there is not a single permanent show house in the country where one can enjoy Burmese music and dancing every day within specified hours. The curious fact is that the Burmese people are more inclined to enjoy their music and dancing during festivals or social functions to heighten the scintillating effect of their traditional fresco mentality.

Throughout the year and during seasonal festivals music and dancing are performed in villages, towns and cities on improvised bamboo stages. They are generally held from evening to midnight, but on grand festivals such functions continue till dawn. In ordinary social functions music and dancing do not exceed more than two or three hours.

Peculiarity of Burma

In Burma singing and dancing are inter-related. While a performer is dancing, he invariably sings a song to fit in with the tempo of the timing of the dancing. Therefore, it can be said that the music of Burma is song-dancing which is evidenced from the fact that the indigenous word for it is "pwe" or dancing musicals. This is indeed a peculiarity of Burma. In other countries a dance can be performed to the accompaniment of music only, but in Burma song must accompany dancing or dance must accompany singing.

Of course, in the Shan States there are a few kinds of dancing where the song element is non-existent. But it must be noted that the music and dancing of the Shan States are derived from China. To be more particular, they belong to Lao Shan art which is common between the Shan States and the Chieng Mai region of Thailand. Nevertheless, the current dancing in the Shan States cannot be classified into the Chinese category, especially when the sword dance, the folk dance and the toe dance there have no parallel in any other country.

To a Burman, music is a part of his social life, and, therefore, it has not yet received any scientific, organized treatment. The songs are generally sung and the music performed to the accompaniment of an indigenous orchestra comprising a drum, a pair of cymbals, two flutes and certain other instruments made of bamboo. The Burmese flute is extremely melodious and it is perhaps more appealing than the Japanese fue (flute). In modern times, Western tunes and musical instruments have been adapted to popularize what is called modern music, but the masses still seem to favor their indigenous style.

Origin of Essential Music

The essential music of Burma has originated from the Sanskrit and Pali music of India, and for that reason, its fundamental makeup still remains Indian. With the development of national music in Pagan days, Indian touches were modelled into indigenous shapes and yet the Indian complexion was not thoroughly displaced. Even today in Burmese music a few clear Sanskrit and Pali nodes can be detected but on the whole they appear to be rather decorative than integral. One prominent Burmese musician is of the opinion that the prevalence of Sanskrit and Pali terms is for the purpose of adding an impressive facade and that they have no relation with the actual basic music of the country.

Historically speaking, the only extant treatise on the earliest Burmese music is the one compiled during the reign of King Thalun (1629-1648). It was later revised and enlarged by Myawadiwungyi U Sa during the kingship of Bodawpaya (1718-1819). This treatise and other subsequent documents on national music tend to show that the real Burmese music was developed when Thalun was the ruler of the country. From these records it can be assumed that not only during the Pagan dynasty, but also during the first hundred years of the Toungoo dynasty, the music as existing in Burma was closely related to Indian music, except in the Shan plateau region where Chinese influence took a firm root. Therefore, the Burmese national music is undoubtedly of recent growth being developed early in the 17th century, when the nation was at the height of its military glory, dwarfing the cultural advancement of the then Siam.

In the 18th century when the Toungoo dynasty was rapidly nearing its collapse being successively attacked by the Talaings, Burma produced its greatest literary giant in the person of Myawadiwungyi U Sa, who was not only a poet, but also a musician, a playwright, a soldier and a diplomat. His artistic contributions have immensely enriched Burmese culture. He wrote many martial songs, some of which were sung by marching soldiers of Alaungpaya of the Konbaung dynasty on their way to attack Ayudhia.

Siamese Music Ingrained

It may also be mentioned that because of long-standing closer relations between Burma and Siam, the Siamese music which is also of Indian origin came to be ingrained in Burmese music. The best instance in this regard can still be seen in the Ramayana and Mahabharta (two epic stories of India) musicals which are performed in either country.

The grace in Burmese music is not an ornament, but an inherent part of the tunes. Almost all the Burmans know how to keep the tiny bell and clapper going when music is played. That is the reason why during a musical performance singing and dancing are added to typify the gyrating motion of the whole emotive feeling. Moreover, as the Burmans as a race find it impossible to hear music with stolid immobility and as their language is not accentual but tonal, they have a rhythmic mind very similar to the music-mindedness of the Japanese whose language, too, has a monosyllabic tone.

In this connection it has to be noted that Burmese verse depends rather on the schematic arrangement of words with certain sounds recurring at fixed points. That is, Burmese verse has rhyme; it has little or no accentual rhythm. On the other hand, time-rhythm, especially such as depends on the number of syllables pronounced in a given period and caesuras that mark the period are of greater importance in Burmese than in English. In Burmese singing the caesuras are even more important than the sets of syllables or words in each measure. This fundamental quality lucidly discloses that in Burmese singing special stress is laid on time-rhythm, and because of the musical conception of time it is more rhythmical, rather than lyrical or burstfully jazzy like the American rag-time.

ROOSEVELT'S BLUFF INSTIGATES STRUGGLE BETWEEN EAST, WEST

America's Over-Confidence and Ignorance Blamed for Leading Worldwide Armed Conflict

By a Special Correspondent

Who is this man Roosevelt? He is the President of the United States, over-confident, obdurate, headstrong. He is the man who, through his wilful stubbornness and pitiful blindness, precipitated a sudden and chaotic struggle between the East and the West. He is the man who gambled and lost, for Roosevelt bluffed, and Japan called his bluff.

In the days prior to the present war, days when statesmen still hoped to settle disagreements and disputes by compromise, days when an over-confident nation sought to crush another nation by abuse of power, Japan, in her negotiations with America, sought a peaceful solution to her important problems in the Pacific. She hoped to avoid an armed conflict with America, for her wish was for a lasting peace, not war.

The American people, however, including their President, in recent years over-estimated their national strength and their importance. After the first World War, they have had a tendency to look down upon all other nations; they have slighted France, Italy, Germany and even their ally, Great Britain. Japan, they regarded, at best, a second rate Power. Headed by a man unwilling to understand or conciliate, America contemptuously refused to recognize Japan and her desire for compromise.

Bluff Demands

The President of the United States flatly refused to consider Japan's position in any reasonable light; he aggravated a situation ready, even at that time, to be ignited. He made demands, demands that the Japanese, as a proud people of a proud nation, could in no fairness accept. He insisted upon the complete and immediate withdrawal of the Japanese troops from all parts of China; he demanded her immediate secession from the tripartite alliance of the Axis Powers; he asked that she retract her recognition of Manchoukuo, and because Japan could not and would not accept these terms, Roosevelt threatened her with promise of war, declaring that America was ready to attack, ready to mobilize all other anti-Japanese nations at any time. He made these assertions, convinced that, through pressure, Japan, as in the past, would back down and surrender. This obstinate man, determinedly blind to all reason, gambled upon his bluff to work, but he forgot one thing—he forgot that even the most patient of nations can endure only so much. Japan called his bluff.

Thus, the over-confidence and persistent blindness of one man has hurled headlong into war not only America, but her friend and ally, Great Britain, a war, which so far, has proved extremely disastrous to the two countries. Through it, America has lost her strategic positions in the Pacific, and Great Britain her control of Hongkong, Borneo, and Malaya. Through it, Great Britain has suffered the loss of her major battleships, the United States the annihilation of her Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor.

Japan's Strength Ignored

The terrific pressure of the Japanese attacks has overwhelmed and bewildered America's President, for up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he was completely ignorant of Japan's national strength. Greatly responsible for his ignorance was the United States Ambassador to Japan, Grew, for Roosevelt, concerning all affairs of Japan, was dependent solely upon information furnished him by the Ambassador. Grew himself failed to understand the exact nature of the situation, for it was probably on his report that Japan feared America's great strength and had no intention of fighting that Roosevelt followed his non-conciliatory policy.

This writer finds it highly regrettable that both the President and the Ambassador have failed to study Japan more thoroughly—especially the unique patriotism of the Japanese people which makes for them the impossible possible, the unattainable attainable. It is that unique patriotism, that loyalty to the Throne which has enabled Japan to emerge victorious in her past wars.

The phenomenal victory of the battle of Tsushima, of the capture of Port Arthur were all accomplished through the unique nature of Japanese loyalty, a loyalty which is born, nurtured and dies with them. It was unfortunate, indeed, that the President failed to understand the unique psychology of the Japanese people, for, then, he would have realized that it is something more than material strength, or numerical strength that constitutes the great fighting power inherent in the Japanese Army and Navy.

Strategic Points Acquired

It is this inner spirit which has enabled the Imperial Forces to succeed in the present war. Through it they have successfully acquired strategic points in the Pacific.

The writer, however, would offer one word of warning. There are those in this country who are intoxicated with the brilliant success of the Japanese Forces; they are over confident that neither America nor Great Britain will be able to cause further difficulty and trouble. They are greatly mistaken. Like Soho Tokutomi, veteran writer and influential member of the House of Peers, it is this writer's opinion that Japan must continue to keep vigilant watch over the movements of America and Great Britain in the future even as she did in the past, a watch which she must not, even for an instant, slacken.

Winston Churchill, despite Britain's severe defeats in all parts of the world today, is insistent in his contention that ultimately the Allied Powers will defeat the Axis Powers. Roosevelt is working strenuously to achieve by 1946 or 1947 the output of 3,800,000 tons of warships, 70,000 warplanes, 85,000 tanks, a land force comprising 16,500,000 men and officers and a sea force of 628,000.

Many there are who insist that this is nothing more than fighting strength on paper. It may be so. But it is undoubtedly the earnest endeavor of the wilful President to realize this gigantic plan. He may realize it, for he is responsible for much. It is he who catapulted the American people into this calamity, he who forgot that to trample upon another's prerogative must eventually result in disaster. This is the man whose obdurate will and lack of understanding precipitated grief and strife in half the world's hemisphere. This is the man whom Chancellor Hitler called a megalomaniac. This is the man Roosevelt.

Welding Transformers Gaining Popularity

The application of electric arc welding is rapidly gaining space in manufacturing industries and repair shops all over the world. Amongst others the important armament and shipbuilding industries are making extensive use of arc welding in their production plants. How extremely satisfactory this type of welding must be can best be seen from the fact that notwithstanding the until-recently comparatively high costs of the power converters necessary for arc welding its use has been continuing to spread at an ever-increasing extent.

It has been good news indeed for small manufacturing companies and repair shops that of late, the cost of power converters could be reduced considerably when welding transformers, replacing direct current rotary converters were successfully introduced. These transformers weigh less and cost less than rotary converters of equal power rating, their power conversion losses are comparatively small and they have proved themselves rather handy in many ways due to the exceptionally small floor space which they require.

An interesting example of a modern arc welding transformer is the German type made by the Allgemeine Elektricitaets-Gesellschaft (AEG) Berlin. It is manufactured in two sizes, one weighing 560 pounds and having a current output of 300 amperes, the other weighing 685 pounds and having a current output of 500 amperes at 50 per cent duty cycle. Stepless and accurate current regulation, according to size and type of welding job to be performed, is possible by means of an adjustable magnetic shunt which changes the effective coupling between the primary and secondary windings of the transformer. Welding is usually done with coated electrodes the price of which has been reduced considerably in Germany due to the extensive new application of a.c. welding.

Japan's Glassware Manufacturing Industry Rapidly Developed From Time Immemorial

Glass making is one of the oldest industries in Japan, having been founded in the fourth century. From small and unimportant beginnings, it has risen to one of the leading industries of the country. In fact, Japan today produces as large a quantity of glassware as any other nation in the world.

The manufacture of artistic glassware made significant development in the Nara era but after that, it gradually declined because of the civil wars in the Shohei and Tengyo eras until its art was almost completely lost.

It was not until the latter days of the Ashikaga era that the industry was revived. This was done through a Nagasaki merchant, Hamada Yahei by name, who studied the art of manufacturing mirrors abroad.

From then on, the industry developed without interruption. It is of particular note in this connection that the various clan lords contributed greatly to the development of the glass industry. For instance in Kagoshima, the then lord of the clan, Shimazu Nariaki, started manufacturing glass, while in Yamaguchi, the clan lord started a similar enterprise. Among other clan lords, who took more than a passing interest in making glass were Kuroda Nagahiro of Fukuoka and Nabeshima Kanso of Saga.

At one time, the Government took a part in the manufacture of glass. This was in 1876 when the largest glass manufacturing work-shop in the country known as the Kogyosha was placed under the control of the Engineering Department of the Government to be known as the Shinagawa Government Glass Works.

Today, the most productive prefectures in glassware are Osaka, Fukuoka, Tokyo, Hyogo, Kanagawa and Aichi.

Publications Received

Beauty of Mt. Fuji

FUJI SAN ROKU: An album of 33 photographs by Francis Haar, published by Sumeru Shashin Kenkyujo (Sumeru Photographic Laboratory). 1942, Price ¥20.

This work is a collection of original photographs of Mt. Fuji and its environs taken by Francis Haar, a young Hungarian photographic artist who has now been two years in Japan since his arrival from Paris. The apparent orthodoxy of the subject matter is no indication of the quality of the pictures, for this artist has succeeded in producing a most outstanding masterpiece. Even in a country like Japan where artistic standards and artistic achievements are on a superbly high level, Haar's work will attract deservedly great attention.

Although some of the pictures deal with human or animal studies, it is with natural landscape that this artist achieves his best results. Without seeming to strike for effect, this artist succeeds in presenting the mood and feeling of the Japanese rural scene incomparably well.

The 33 photographs which comprise this collection are richly reproduced in a large folio volume which does credit to the publishers. Although the captions are in Japanese, the list of titles of the individual pictures are appended in Hungarian, German, Italian, French and English.

Scientific Papers of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, Vol. 39, February, 1942 (in English). Kenkyu Niju Gonen (The 25-Year Research), a magazine dated March 20, 1942 (in Japanese). Both are published by the Institute, Tokyo.

Keizai Geppo; a monthly economic report, Vol. 2, No. 3, March, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Nanking. It contains detailed statistics of the shipments by land and sea to and from Nanking in February; wholesale and retail prices of all principal items by Japanese and Chinese merchants, and wages of labor.

Chosa Geppo; a monthly report on domestic and foreign economic conditions, financial and money market, March, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Investigation Section of the Industrial Bank of Japan, Tokyo.

Gaiko (Diplomacy); a publication issued three times a month, No. 516 dated April 1, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gaiko Shimbun-sha, Tokyo. The leading articles: The Dispatch of An Envoy to the Vatican, and Japanese Residents in America Who Are Interned.

Kogyo Gensei, Vol. 11, No. 1, January, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Industrial Investigation Department of the Tokyo University of Engineering. A detailed list, covering statistics in the past several years, is given of the conditions of production, trade, merchandise prices, stock, industrial plans and labor, business enterprises and the money market of Japan and foreign countries.

Pearls of Wisdom

Some men are more beholden to their bitterest enemies than to friends who appear to be sweetness itself. The former frequently tell the truth, but the latter never—Cato

Observe your enemies, for they first find out your faults.—Antisthenes

So act that your principle of action might safely be made a law for the whole world.—Kant

Be a pattern to others, and then all will go well; for as a whole city is infected by the licentious passions and voices of great men, so it is likewise reformed by their moderation.—Cicero

It is the enemy whom we do not suspect who is the most dangerous.—Rojas

Employment and ennui are simply incompatible.—Mad. Deluzy

The greater the difficulty, the more glory in surmounting it.—Skilful pilots gain their reputation from storms and tempests.—Epicurus

It is safer to affront some people than to oblige them: for the better a man deserves the worse they will speak of him; as if the possessing of open hatred to their benefactors were an argument that they lie under no obligation.—Seneca

He who fears being conquered is sure of defeat.—Napoleon

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

Boteki-an No Uritate
(The Auction of Boteki-an)
1925
By SAISEI MURO

Part I

Boteki-an is the name of a mansion belonging to a certain mining industrialist. The work describes the happenings at the time its garden rocks and trees were sold at auction. It is a short story.

The garden of the Boteki-an was a huge affair, surrounded by evergreen pines and situated south of an old town, formerly the capital of a feudal fief. It was so closely packed with bamboo groves and artistic rock formations that it could well be said to have been built of bamboo and rock. The bamboo trees were limited to the small, slender variety, while the rocks were covered with a mossy growth on the shady side, their lower portion being imbedded in the earth. Behind the thicket stood a row of another variety of bamboo, the phyllostachys, which served as a hedge that screened off the view of the houses in the street beyond. Its fallen leaves alone formed a spectacular sight of decomposition. A grayish night heron would rise from the middle of the pond laid out in the shadow of the grove, flying obliquely toward the top of the bamboo trees and thence to the outlying phyllostachys hedge, and vanish into its tall exuberant foliage. Such, in fine, was the feeling of oldness, of the time-worn solitude of its outspread magnificence, which pervaded this garden.

There was a section here called the Yoru-miru-niwa, or Night-Viewing Garden. A giant plantain lily measuring upward of five feet in height stood in its center. A luxuriant growth of the same species of lily though of a lesser height, covered its entire surface. A few rocks were laid here and there, one of which had the top hewn out in the form of a basin, so that the water contained therein shone at night like the moon amongst the rows of deep green lilies. Some distance away, on a high elevation, stood an outhouse of the mansion, with a pond beside it. The water for this pond was drawn from the city water system and cost from ¥300 to ¥400.

The high elevation created the illusion that the sky and the water's surface had been brought close together, lending a singular beauty to the scene. Besides these, there were a countless number of rocks and garden trees that had been laid out most sumptuously and artistically. Due to the owner's becoming bankrupt, this garden was to be auctioned off. Since, however, it would cost an enormous figure and there was no one to purchase it outright, every tree, every piece of rock was to be sold separately.

In Fury of Excitement

"Watakushi,"* accompanied by an old man named Kibo, went over to watch the sale. Upon noticing the ruthless manner in which the lilies in the "Night-Viewing Garden" had been trampled upon and the imbedded rocks and beautiful trees plastered with strips of paper bearing the names of the purchasers, he felt so wretched that he could not bear to see them. When the rock basin was put up for sale he could stand it no longer. He went in among the bidders, and in the fury of his excitement made a successful bid for it. As the old man Kibo watched him and saw the greedy expression in the eyes of the assembled people wanting to buy all sorts of things, a scornful look that seemed strangely solitary rose on his face.

When he observed the beautiful figure of Tsuyagiku, the favorite mistress of the garden's owner, appear beside the old and lonely bamboo grove, he exhibited the same expression. Later, however, when he learned that she had come with the hope of securing one of the trees so that she might transplant it in her own garden as a memento of her fallen master, the bitter look of the old man softened. He was a man who in years past had lived in a sumptuous fashion and been fairly well known in this respect. After that, however, he had met with utter ruin and consequently felt the uncertainty and emptiness of life, so that now he was in such a shrivelled mood as to be afraid of building even a small hut for himself. Yet, on the other hand, he had become the sort who could not resist showing a bitter scorn for those who had a craving for rare and costly things.

Saddened by Tragic Scene

The auction over, the rocks and trees were dug up and roughly transported away. "Watakushi" was more than ever saddened by the tragic state of the once-beautiful garden. But he encouraged the old man, who seemed to have been overwhelmed with grief, telling him to accept the inevitable—that if the hour of destruction must come, let it come—and persuaded him to build a small hermitage where he could live in peace. He then went forth to view the pond of the outhouse which was still remaining intact. The old man, having calmed down a bit after he became aware of Tsuyagiku's laudable aim, now displayed a fine tranquil disposition, such as he had never shown before, and seemed more or less disposed to yield to "Watakushi's" suggestion.

• • •

Four noteworthy features can, in the main, be seen in this work. The first is the beautiful effect of the garden, sumptuous and filled, moreover, with a solemn solitude. Not only did the water in its pond cost upward of ¥400; many people at the auction bid as high as ¥2,800 for a single rock of the countless number that had been laid there. Even the original cost of transporting them to this garden, requiring scores of men and oxen and days

(Continued on Page 4)

EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,453 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

EARLY COMPROMISE ON OFFER BY CRIPPS FACES DIFFICULTIES

General Agreement Reported, But New Delhi Sources Express Grave Doubts

INDIAN DEMANDS NOT MET

All Indian Members for Governor-General's Council Hinted As One Proffer

Domei

LISBON, April 10.—With negotiations between Great Britain and India finally reaching a compromise, a general agreement on the principal points practically has been reached between Sir Stafford Cripps, special British envoy to India, and the Indian Congress Party, although details yet remain to be ironed out, according to a late dispatch received here from New Delhi today.

Although Sir Stafford is likely to make an announcement today or tomorrow regarding the method of compromise, it is presumed that it embraces all the various Indian parties and calls for the immediate establishment of an Indian people's government.

The status of self-government for India, however, is still reserved until after the war. The plan for delegation of power for the defense of India also reserves the real power of conducting operations in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, while merely creating the post of Indian Minister of Defense, the report said.

Since India's demands, therefore, still have not been met, competent circles in New Delhi believe it is doubtful that the compromise can be realized quickly, it was said.

All Indian Members

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, April 10.—The new proposal of the British Government that is now being studied by the Indian National Congress Party is reported to hint at organizing the Governor-General's Executive Council composed entirely of Indian members, according to reports from New Delhi.

At present, the Executive Council is formed of eight Indians and five British, but the new proposal is said to be suggesting the appointment of Indians for all the portfolios including that of defense.

However, during the present war, the army, and all military operations in India will be placed under the control of General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in India.

Nehru Warns U.S.

D.N.B.

LISBON, April 9.—What is considered to be a fatal blow to the diplomatic prestige of President Roosevelt has been effectively dealt by Jawaharlal Nehru when he flatly asked the United States representative, Colonel Louis Johnson who had been vainly attempting to carry out the orders of President Roosevelt by trying to make the Indians accept a new proposal, to quit meddling in Indian affairs.

The surprisingly sharp statement of Jawaharlal Nehru was chiefly directed against the American Government at the very moment when the U.S. representative, Colonel Johnson handed over the new proposal to the Indian leaders.

However, Nehru in an address flatly declared that Mr. Roosevelt had never been asked to intervene in the Indian problem. Nehru further stressed the fact that although he had always had a considerable veneration toward America, he must reject, in the most strong manner, such patronizing advices offered by

(Continued on Page 2)

ANIMOSITY OF BURMESE MOUNTS AGAINST BRITISH

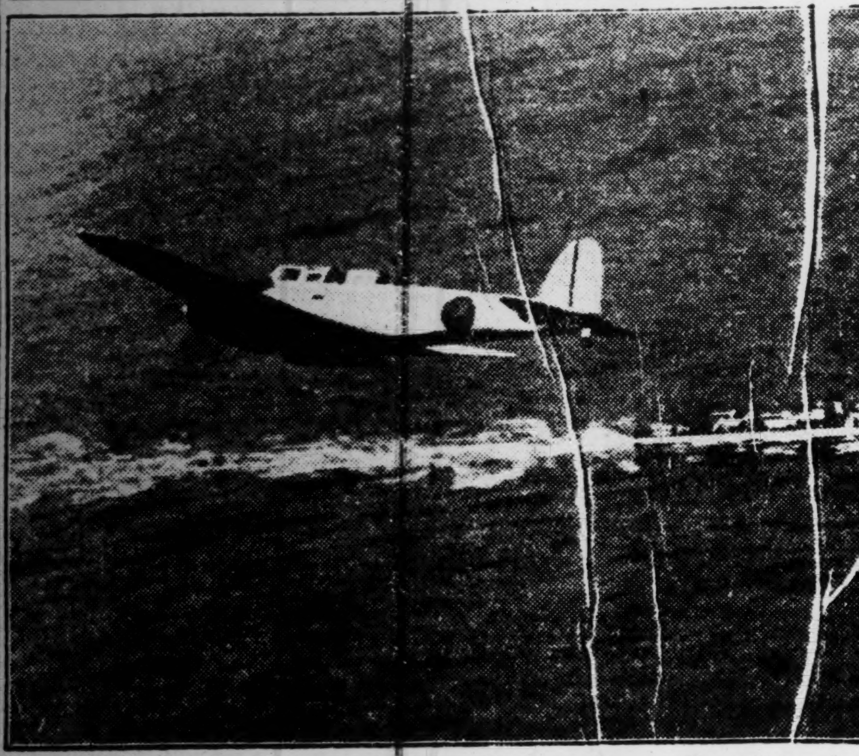
Cholera-Striken Natives Forced To Evacuate From North Into India

Dissatisfaction is continuing to mount among the Burmese natives against the British authorities as a consequence of British ill-treatment against the disease-stricken natives, who have been compelled to evacuate from the northern regions of Burma into India, an Asahi correspondent reported today from the front line in Burma quoting reliable information, reports Domei.

Acute cases of cholera are breaking out among the evacuees, who are in deperate need of water and medical aid, while British troops are leaving the sick and dying behind.

Seven to eight thousand evacuees are reportedly crossing mountain ranges and steep valleys on horses, cows and bicycles daily as the British still continue to carry out compulsory evacuation.

Active on Sea and Air



Relentless in their sworn objective of sweeping away all enemy resistance from the wide expanses of Greater East Asia, the Imperial Forces on land, sea and air are continuing their holy mission in all sectors of the sphere. Shown above are a warplane and a destroyer of the Imperial Navy scouring the ocean area for signs of the enemy. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

Marrying Propensities of U.S. Soldiers Alarming Officials in Ireland, Australia

Special to the Yomiuri

SHANGHAI, April 9.—According to a recent Reuter report from Belfast, the increasing number of American soldiers who have married Irish women, or who are intending to marry them, have alarmed the American military authorities in Ireland, and have caused them to send a report of the matter to Washington, asking for the enactment of a law prohibiting all American soldiers on active duty from marrying.

A Times telegram from Melbourne supplements the above report by saying that the marriages between the American soldiers in Australia and the Australian women have amounted to 27 couples already. The Australian authorities are reported to be worried over the matter, and Prime Minister Curtin is making inquiries into the matter. The Bishop of Brisbane is said to have sent a strongly worded complaint to the American Government, asking for the immediate cessation of such shameful procedures. "The American soldiers are here to fight the enemy, not to find wives," the Bishop is said to have written.

JAPAN'S SUCCESSES HAILED BY GERMANY

Latest Victories in Indian Ocean Bring Jubilation to Eager Berliners

D.N.B.

BERLIN,—April 10.—In a special broadcast, preceded by the sounding of trumpets and followed by the playing of the Japanese national anthem, the German people were informed of the latest Japanese victory in the Indian Ocean. The news that five British warships including the aircraft carrier "Hermes" and two cruisers had been sunk by the Japanese Forces were received with the greatest gratification by the German people. Groups of people discussing the news could be seen everywhere in the streets and it was generally agreed that this Japanese victory would be of the greatest strategical value. The great importance of this new Japanese success was also stressed in the Berlin afternoon papers. Huge bannerlines pointed to the new losses of the British Navy while commentators described the new heavy blows being dealt the British Indian fleet.

The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" pointed out that this Japanese Naval victory has caused losses to the British defenses in India which could be made good again only by drawing large forces from other theaters of war, that is, in case the British Admiralty should be inclined to risk another encounter with the Japanese Navy. The paper calculated that, with the inclusion of the British losses at Ceylon, the losses of the British Navy in cruisers amount to 22 including light cruisers. The paper pointed out that the hardest blow for the British was the sinking of the airplane carrier "Hermes" which constituted the first vessel to be built and designed specially as an aircraft carrier. At the beginning of the war, Great Britain had six airplane carriers of which, up to now, no less than four have been sunk, namely the "Courageous," the "Glorious," the "Ark Royal," and now the "Hermes."

"Der Angriff" headlined its report on the new Japanese victories with "Black Day for England and the United States" stating that, with reference to the statement of a U.S. politician to the effect that the war had only begun, "if the Americans have only just now started fighting after their chieftain for years had been running after war, then, one

(Continued on Page 2)

Leave for Tokyo

Domei

HARBIN, April 10.—According to the agreement recently concluded between the belligerent nations concerning the exchange of diplomatic and consular officials, 19 consular officials of the enemy nations in Harbin will leave here for Tokyo on April 14, where they will join other parties of diplomats.

HONGKONG GOVERNOR LAUDS ORDER IN CITY

Better Maintained Than Before War—Government-General Shifted From Kowloon

Domei

HONGKONG, April 10.—Expressing profound gratitude for the wholehearted cooperation made by the one million Chinese and non-belligerent nationals in Hongkong, Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, declared that law and order here is better maintained today than before the outbreak of the war, in a special interview with the press on the occasion of transferring the headquarters of the Government-General from its temporary quarters in Kowloon to the building of the former Hongkong-Shanghai Bank in Hongkong.

The official transfer of the headquarters of the Government-General took place this morning when Lieutenant-General Isogai, accompanied by military and civil officials, entered the city of Hongkong from Kowloon at 10 a.m. and occupied the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank premises.

At the interview which the Governor-General gave correspondents at noon, he stated that everything tinged with so-called British color will be abolished, and Hongkong's

(Continued on Page 2)

MOP-UP DRIVES LAUNCHED ON RED TROOPS IN CHINA

Vigorous Campaigns in Shantung and Hopei Reported In Weekly Review

Domei

NANKING, April 10.—Japanese Forces are actively continuing their mopping-up campaigns against Chinese Communist troops on the Shantung Peninsula as well as in Hopei Province, a weekly review of the China front released by the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China today revealed.

The Japanese drive against Chinese Communists in Shantung Province now has entered its second phase, the communique said.

Japanese Forces, operating in eastern Hopei Province, have annihilated a battalion belonging to the 12th brigade of Chinese Communists at Tiehchang, southeast of Tsunhwa, and now are turning their spearhead against the main bodies of the 12th and 13th brigades, which still are somewhat active along the border of Jehol Province, the communique revealed.

The review termed Chungking propaganda claiming high morale of Chungking forces as "a mere gesture toward the United States and Britain."

GERMANS HURL BACK THRUSTS BY SOVIETS

Attempts on East Front Fail After Heavy Losses Suffered, Says Berlin

LUFTWAFFE VERY ACTIVE

Points on Malta and South Coast of Britain Bombed And Damaged

Domei

BERLIN, April 9.—Isolated but powerful enemy attacks in the central and northern sectors of the eastern front have been repulsed completely, the German High Command announced at noon today.

Soviet attacks against German and Finnish troops on the island of Tytarsaari, situated in the Gulf of Finland, collapsed after the Soviets suffered 270 killed, the announcement said.

On the Caucasian coast, German fighter planes successfully attacked by day and by night harbor facilities and one oil refinery, the communique said. The communique added that during the period from March to April 8, 133 enemy tanks were destroyed on the eastern front.

British Also Repulsed

In regard to the North African front, the announcement said, an attempted advance by strong British scouting forces against the German-Italian positions in Cyrenaica was repulsed.

Meanwhile, the German air force continued large-scale air attacks on the isle of Malta, severely damaging airfields, military establishments, supply depots and enemy shipping, the announcement disclosed.

In the course of armed reconnaissance over the English Channel, German pursuit planes reportedly bombed and damaged a British patrol vessel and also effectively attacked a radio station on the south coast of England.

Some towns on the northern coast of Germany were attacked by British bombers last night, according to the announcement, which added, that four of the attacking British craft were shot down.

British Units Repulsed

Domei

ROME, April 9.—British counterattacks against Italian positions recently occupied in the Cyrenaica sector successfully were repulsed, the Italian High Command announced at noon today.

Alexandria has again effectively been bombed by combined German

(Continued on Page 2)

Axis Diplomats Leave

Domei

LISBON, April 9.—German and Italian diplomatic representatives in Uruguay have left Montevideo aboard the Cabo de Buena Esperansa, according to a Montevideo report received here today.

GREAT SIGNIFICANCE GIVEN NAVAL ACTION IN WATERS OFF INDIA

Operations Only Beginning, Says Captain Hiraide, in Message to Nation

RESULTS ENUMERATED

No Enmity Toward India—Axis Lined Up to Smash U.S.-British War Front

Speaking for 30 minutes over a nation-wide hook-up on Friday evening on the subject, "New Developments in the Naval Operation," Captain Hideo Hiraide, Navy Spokesman of the Imperial Headquarters, explained the significance of the new activities in the Indian Ocean and stressed the necessity of national unity in prosecuting the current war.

The gist of Captain Hiraide's radio address follows:

"The sphere of operation of the Imperial Navy now extends over a vast area including the Indian Ocean situated approximately 5,000 miles west of the Japanese mainland, the western coast of the United States lying about 5,000 miles east of the Japanese Empire, the Aleutian Islands to the north and beyond the Equator as far south as Australia.

"The Anglo-American countries, underestimating the real power of the Japanese nation, contended that the fighting strength of Japan was such that operations could not possibly be carried out beyond Singapore and Java, never even dreaming that it would extend as far as the Indian Ocean.

"Completely shattering their misconception, however, the Imperial Navy Units have extended the scope of their operations to Ceylon on the heels of the complete occupation of the Andaman Islands, dealing striking blows to the British naval bases at Trincomali, Colombo, and other places.

"The operation of our units in the Indian Ocean is only the beginning of the forthcoming gigantic strategical moves, for, the Imperial Navy will not cease its activities until and unless the enemy fleet is annihilated, and their menace completely wiped off the surface of the Pacific, the seas near Australia, New Zealand, and as far as the south African coast.

Big Results Gained

"Our operation in the Indian Ocean was launched with the combined strength of the surface ships, submarines and the air units and as has been announced by the Imperial Headquarters, they have already succeeded in sinking two enemy cruisers of the 10,000-ton class, shooting down 60 enemy planes, sending to the bottom 21 enemy merchant ships aggregating 140,000 tons and crippling an additional 23 merchantmen totaling some 120,000 tons.

"To add further to their spectacular accomplishments, the Navy Units, on April 9, sank a British aircraft carrier, Hermes, two B-class cruisers, Birmingham and Emerald, one destroyer and one patrol ship. Apart from these astounding war results, they badly damaged the enemy B-class cruiser Leander, sank six merchantmen and downed 60 enemy planes, dealing a fatal blow to the British mastery over the Indian Ocean, its last foothold in East Asia.

"India is the most precious jewel in the British Crown. Britain depends considerably on the vast natural resources found in India, and it relies just as greatly on Indian manpower in the current war as it did during the first World War. What enabled Britain to hold this treasure house for the past hundred years was nothing else than command over the Indian Ocean, but now British mastery over nearly half of this vast ocean has been wrested away by the Imperial Navy Units.

"When the brave officers and men of the Imperial Forces commenced their Indian Ocean campaign, the British fleet, which was supposed to have been stationed at Colombo, quickly took to its heels. But the British authorities are trying desperately to cover up this fact by broadcasting that the British fleet is searching for the Japanese Navy.

"However, no matter how hard they may try to evade an encounter, the Japanese Fleet will not stop

(Continued on Page 2)

Heated Contest for Diet Seats Foreseen With 1,087 Names Listed in Initial Week

For the 466 seats in the House of Representatives, 1,087 candidates have already signed up in the first week of registration.

In Tokyo and Osaka electoral districts, candidates number more than four times the Diet seats available.

Out of the 122 electoral districts of the country, the second district in Tochigi Prefecture is the only district that has just enough candidates for election, there being registered four candidates for four members, and all of them are recommended candidates.

Of the 1,087 candidates registered, 654 are new men while present members total 366 and former members 67. Thus, new men make up 60 per cent of the candidates.

The recommended candidates number 452, consisting of 227 present members, 206 new men and 19 former members.

Up to April 10, candidates who have declined recommendation or cancelled their registeration have numbered 31 in all.

PORT MORESBY, CEYLON HIT BY JAPANESE AIR RAIDERS; BRITISH ADMIT SEA LOSSES

As Last Days Approach

The island of Corregidor, last American outpost in East Asia, as it looked on March 24 when Japanese bombers blasted its fortifications in a terrific attack. (Photo by courtesy of the War Ministry)

U.S. Troops Bottled Up By Handful of Japanese

Staff Officer, Back From Bataan Front, Describes Terrific Assault Launched on Enemy From April 3

No less spectacular and no less important than the achievements of the Japanese Forces in the Malay Campaign are the operations of the Imperial Forces on the Bataan Peninsula, if one may judge from the vivid, first-hand accounts of the recent Japanese assault in that area, as related to the Asahi on Thursday by a certain Staff Officer who, after being dispatched to the Bataan Front on March 30 from Tokyo, took part in the general assault, lasting from April 3 to April 6, and returned to Tokyo on the 8th. His story follows:

Obtaining a bird's-eye-view of the southern operations as a whole, we notice that the Bataan Campaign is distinguished by one unique fact, that is, a handful of Japanese soldiers have succeeded in bottling up the enemy forces which have retreated into the Bataan Peninsula. We have not troubled ourselves much about the enemy forces in the area, our main energies being directed toward the rapid clearing up of the battle fronts in Malaya, Burma and other places.

This strategy was very successful, for the Japanese operations in the Malay, Burmese and other areas progressed much more rapidly than we expected. We were thus able to turn our attention to the enemy in the Bataan area. We assembled all available troops, armed with the latest weapons of war, including artillery, tanks and airplanes. It was our intention to crush the enemy at one fell swoop.

There were no subtleties in our strategy, in contrast to the masterly moves on the Malay Front. We determined on a stand-up fight, to exchange blow for blow, and see who would emerge the victor.

The general assault began on April 3. The battle front was 20 kilometers wide, and 30 deep. Within four days we had thoroughly crushed the enemy, consisting of 40,000 to 50,000 men.

Troops Shifted to Area

As I said above, the characteristic feature of the Bataan Campaign lies in the fact that the enemy here had been bottled up by only a handful of men, the main Japanese Forces in the meantime concentrating on pushing their operations in other battle areas. Due to the overwhelming successes of the Japanese Forces in these areas, it became unnecessary for some of the troops to continue to remain where they were, and so they were shifted to the Philippines, where they finished up the enemy in the Bataan Peninsula.

In order to crush the enemy in the shortest possible time, these troops were armed with the latest and best weapons possible under the circumstances.

On April 2, before the start of the general assault, I made a tour of inspection of the front lines. By the evening of that day the foremost lines had been advanced to about 100 meters' distance from the enemy lines. Everything was ready, and the men only waited for the order to advance.

The land was very hilly. It was necessary that trucks, artillery, and such heavy equipment should follow the advance of the troops. Excellent roads for this purpose had been constructed by the sappers. In the construction of such roads the Taiwan youths played no small part. All the roads led to the front lines.

On April 2, our artillery did not fire a single shot. On the other hand, the enemy had set up a 15 cm. gun entrenchment on Orion Height and its vicinity, and their artillery entrenchment northwest of Mt. Samat began to fire for all they were worth.

I waited for the dawn to break. I was at the Artillery Headquarters at the time, and noticed that the pieces assembled there amounted to several hundreds. The tanks and warplanes amounted to nearly the same number.

Offensive Is Started

At 9 a.m. the order to fire rang out, and the heavy cannon erupted fire and shell with one accord. Erupted is right, because if a meteor had struck the earth there could not have been a greater shock.

The range had been verified by tests, and every shell fell into the enemy lines. The bombardment did not last long, and with one accord the firing stopped. The infantry, which had advanced to 50 meters' distance from the enemy lines, sprang into action and charged into the enemy. In this way, the enemy's first line of defense fell into our hands.

I talked with the men who took

(Continued on Page 2)

New Guinea Base Feels 24th Bombing Visit Of Warplanes

BRITISH OWN SINKINGS

Domei

LISBON, April 10.—Formations of Japanese bombers and fighters this morning subjected Port Moresby, in New Guinea, to the 24th devastating bombing assault, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation's broadcast heard here revealed.

Hermes Sinking Announced

Domei

LISBON, April 10.—The British Admiralty today announced that the 10,850-ton British aircraft carrier, Hermes, has been attacked and sunk by the Japanese Air Force outside the port of Trincomali in the island of Ceylon, according to a British Broadcasting Corporation report intercepted here.

Sea Losses Admitted

Domei

LISBON, April 9.—The British Admiralty announced today that the two first class British cruisers, which were sunk in the Indian Ocean by Japanese warplanes yesterday, were the 9,975-ton Dorsetshire, instead of the London type cruiser as it was originally revealed, and the 10,000-ton Cornwall, it is reported here today from London.

The Admiralty further disclosed that 1,100 survivors from both vessels were rescued.

The Dorsetshire won fame in the British Navy for sinking the 35,000-ton German battleship Bismarck in May, 1941.

The Dorsetshire is almost an exact replica of a London type cruiser, mounting eight 8-inch guns, eight 4-inch anti-aircraft guns, and eight 4-inch torpedo tubes.

Ceylon Raided

Domei

LISBON, April 9.—The British High Command in Colombo revealed today that formations of Japanese warplanes, which swept over Ceylon Island early this morning, pounded Trincomali, on the east coast of the island, as well as Colombo, it is reported here from Colombo today.

YASUKUNI SERVICE ORGAN FORMED TO HONOR HEROES

Members of Association Plan To Dedicate Shrine Gate And Lanterns

The Dai Nippon Women's Defense Association, which has recently been united to the Patriotic Women's Association to promote greater cooperation among the women of Japan, has decided to establish the Yasukuni Shrine National Service Association (temporary name) under the supervision of the War and Navy Ministries, according to the Miyako.

The purpose of the new Association is to uphold the fundamental spirit of the Former Association by serving the spirits of the war heroes and the bereaved families through the Yasukuni Shrine.

The possibility of dedicating a shrine gate and lanterns with the funds of the former Association is now being studied by its members.

Major-General Taneo Tani, one of the officials of the Dai Nippon Women's Defense Association, declared to the following effect concerning the Yasukuni Shrine National Service Association:

"The purpose of this Association is to serve the Yasukuni Shrine and to see to the comfort of the bereaved families, who come to worship at the Shrine. The plan, which was first made at the national staff meeting in September last year was approved in December, and is finally being put into effect now."

Incidentally, this is the first time the word Yasukuni is being used for the name of an association.

Terai New N.Y.K. Head

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha at its meeting of the board of directors Friday decided to name its vice-president, Hisanobu Terai, as President succeeding Noboru Otani, who was appointed president of the Shipping Control Association, reports Domei. It was also decided that the Company will not appoint a vice-president for the time being.

ALLIED OFFENSIVES IMMINENT IN EUROPE

Scandinavian Coast May Be Scene as U.S. Officials Confer in London

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 10.—Official quarters in London foresee a prelude to an Allied push on the second European front in the recent arrival in London of General George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief-of-Staff, and Harry L. Hopkins, Lease-Lend Administrator, a London dispatch received here yesterday revealed.

Anglo-American journals joined in optimistic surmises today, that an outcome of the London discussions will be the inauguration of a titanic Allied offensive in western Europe, particularly somewhere along the Scandinavian coast, the dispatch stated.

The dispatch continued that previous British assaults against German occupied areas in western Europe, especially, the landing operations at St. Nazaire, on the mid-western coast of France, had been little more than guerilla skirmishes which hardly can be termed a second front offensive.

The truth is that the almost impenetrable German coastal defenses along the western coast of the European continent virtually makes the contemplated invasion impossible, admitted the dispatch.

Therefore, it is questionable whether the United States is amenable to dispatching mass reinforcements to challenge entrenched enemy forces on the western European front, it was reported.

While conceding that General Marshall will touch on further dispatch of American Expeditionary Forces, the report claimed that the important question will be an Allied strategy for western Asia. This contention also is borne out by informed circles in London who are of the belief that General Marshall immediately will leave for Cairo at the conclusion of parleys in the British capital, the report asserted.

Meanwhile, the mission of Mr. Hopkins obviously is to discuss military production of Great Britain and the United States in the light of suggestions made by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Hopkin's mission obviously is to transmit President Roosevelt's suggestions which are based on reports submitted to the President by John Winant, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, to increase productive efficiency and quantity of military equipment in the respective countries, the dispatch concluded.

Hongkong Governor Lauds Order in City

(Continued From Page 1)

trade will be concentrated toward China and the southern regions.

"Hongkong will take an active part in the construction of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," he declared. "The customs and modes of living of the Chinese here, will be given consideration, but, at the same time, it should not be forgotten that Hongkong has become Japanese territory.

"No controls or restrictions which may hinder the development of Hongkong's trade and industry will be made, and in view of the fact that Hongkong is an important port city, marine transportation will be encouraged as much as possible.

The Governor-General, moreover, stated that Japanese education will not be compulsory for the Chinese nor for other non-belligerent nationals here.

However, he said emphasis will be placed on trying to make other nationals understand and appreciate things Japanese.

Japanese Names for Streets

Domei

HONGKONG, April 10.—With the transfer of the Government-General of Hongkong from Kowloon to Hongkong city, all prominent English names of streets and boulevards will be changed to Japanese names from April 15, it was revealed here today.

Names of famous shrines and names of different Japanese eras will replace the present appellations. For example, Queens Road will be renamed Meiji Dori and Peaks Road will be called Kirishima Dori.

Meanwhile, social activities of Hongkong residents are expected to go into full swing when the famous horse race course, the gathering place of Hongkong socialites, reopens about April 20.

Japan's Successes Hailed by Germany

(Continued From Page 1)

thing is certain, namely that they will never be able to catch up with the Japanese headstart."

The reports on the new success of the Japanese Forces in the vicinity of Ceylon in the Indian Ocean have been received in the Wilhelmstrasse with greatest satisfaction which comments that these successes would hardly support the British endeavors to drag India into the war on its own side. When asked by foreign journalists regarding the Indian situation, Wilhelmstrasse quarters re-emphasized that they were still of the opinion that England might perhaps reach some agreement with some politicians or political groups in India but that, on the whole, the Indian people would not consent to the policy similar to that conducted by certain cliques in Greece or Jugoslavia.

Heavy Guns Sound Out Death Knell

February 8 . . . a few days before the fall of Singapore, Japanese batteries at Johore Bharu started a terrific hammering of enemy positions on the opposite island. Shown above is an artillery unit engaged in paving the way for the successful Japanese landing attempts that soon followed. (Photo by courtesy of the War Ministry)

Press Comments

Saturday April 11

HOCHI—Fate of American-Filipino Forces Doomed; Successive Victory in Indian Ocean
MIYAKO—Glorious War Results
NICHI NICHI—Adjustment Between Strategy and Economy
MIYAKO—National Bonds Surpass ¥40,000,000,000

Fate of American-Filipino Forces Doomed

HOCHI—In face of the general offensive launched by the Japanese Army Units on April 3, the remnants of the American-Filipino troops which have been resisting on the Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor Island are losing their main positions one after another. They have been retreating in utter confusion since the morning of April 8.

The fate of these American-Filipino Forces is completely sealed; and the fall of the entire island of Luzon is now merely a matter of time.

Being quite mountainous, the Bataan Peninsula has been known for its strategic importance. Taking advantage of this natural stronghold, the American-Filipino Forces have been continuing their resistance. The fierce onslaught of the Imperial Forces, however, has swept everything before them, and the fall of Mariveles, a pivotal point in the southern extremity of the peninsula, is now imminent.

Manila, capital of the Philippine islands, has fallen into Japanese hands and construction work is well under way. Moreover, the entire Malay Peninsula, the Netherlands East Indies and Borneo are under our control. In view of such a situation, it is simply useless for the enemy to put up resistance as it will have no significant bearing on the war situation.

The complete occupation of Luzon Island, means, in effect, the eradication of American influence from the entire Philippines, and its significance is far-reaching.

To conceal their defeats, American authorities, by circulating exaggerated reports, have attempted to exalt their own resistance in the Bataan Peninsula proclaiming it as a most heroic one. In this way they tried to spur the Filipino troops on to continued resistance.

With the defeat of the remaining American-Filipino Forces imminent now, the true character of American propaganda is about to be exposed to the world.

As the Imperial Navy Forces have been tightening their blockade around the peninsula, the escape of American-Filipino troops there will be utterly impossible. They shall either be annihilated by our furious offensives or surrender to the Imperial Forces. President Roosevelt shall be compelled to confess to the world the truth about his forces in the Philippines.

Successive Victory in Indian Ocean

HOCHI—The Imperial Headquarters announced on Friday afternoon that another brilliant achievement had been attained by the Imperial Navy Units which heavily attacked the Trincomali naval base on the island of Ceylon on April 9. In this action, they sank one British aircraft carrier, two cruisers, one destroyer, one patrol ship and six other vessels and also damaged heavily one British cruiser, besides destroying 60 planes and military establishments on the ground.

This communique made it clear that the British Navy, which had been trying desperately to retain control of the Indian Ocean with Trincomali as a base of operations after the loss of Singapore, has suffered a fatal blow.

In the present Anglo-Indian negotiations, Britain is trying to mobilize India's manpower and material resources for use against Japan. Even if they should succeed in this attempt, the loss of control over the Indian Ocean will inevitably cut off India's communications with the British mainland, which will, in turn, make the continuation of resistance against Japan utterly impossible.

Moreover, the interception of communications between India and Australia will inevitably accelerate the collapse of the British Empire. The great oceanic empire of Britain is now on the verge of destruction.

Now is the golden opportunity for India to secure its long-desired independence. We sincerely hope the Indian leaders, looking at the situation realistically, will choose the right course for their country.

Adjustment Between Strategy and Economy

NICHI NICHI—The statement recently issued by Colonel Kikusaburo Okada concerning the importation of certain resources from the southern regions was a timely one, and it made the people on the home front feel reassured. It was a straightforward disclosure on the current war situation.

During the past four months following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, brilliant military achievements were announced one after another which filled the people with deep emotion and gratitude. The people, however, had wanted to know something about the economic operations being carried out in parallel with the military operations. Although the Government's policy in this regard was disclosed by the Premier and the President of the Planning Board at the last Imperial Diet session, the time was not ripe to speak on the actual economic measures in various occupied areas.

Colonel Okada, however, very frankly told the people what they were so eager to know. He said the future of the petroleum situation was quite bright, and made reassuring disclosures on the food situation.

Another thing we felt quite reassuring and satisfying in his statement was that the Army has been paying more attention than we had expected to the adjustment of military strategy with economy strategy. He said both total warfare and long-term war were basically dependent on the stabilization of the national livelihood. We can see fully that the Army has been giving the utmost consideration to the national livelihood in parallel with the military operations on the front.

Colonel Okada further stated that, even if it has to sacrifice a part of its military operations, the Army is determined to ensure the minimum requirements of national livelihood. He disclosed various measures being carried out at present by the Army as well as future plans in this regard. The Army has been giving careful study to the food, clothing and fertilizer problems.

National Bonds Surpass ¥40,000,000,000

MIYAKO—At the end of March, the total issuance of our national bonds surpassed the ¥40,000,000,000 mark, of which ¥39,200,000,000 were domestic bonds and over ¥1,200,000,000 were held in foreign countries. Only a few years ago the total sum of our bond issuance was about ¥10,000,000,000, and such an enormous sum as at present was simply unimaginable then. Moreover, huge bond issuances were regarded as red-signals in national finance.

Since the outbreak of the China Affair until the end of March this year, a total of ¥29,300,000,000 in bonds was issued, and the issuance during the current fiscal year is expected to be ¥17,000,000,000. Despite such enormous figures, the people do not feel alarmed at all, since they have deep confidence in the Government and in the steady progress of our national strength. We are amazed at the remarkable developments made in our national economic strength.

Glorious War Results

MIYAKO—The Imperial Navy Units, which sank or damaged two British A-class cruisers and 44 vessels aggregating 260,000 tons and destroyed 60 enemy planes in the Indian Ocean, recently occupied Christmas Island, a key strategic point between Australia and India.

It was further announced Friday afternoon by the Imperial Headquarters that the same Navy Units, storming the Trincomali naval port on the island of Ceylon on April 9, sank the British aircraft carrier Hermes, two B-class cruisers, one destroyer, one patrol ship, and heavily damaged one B-class cruiser, besides shooting down or destroying on the ground 60 enemy planes.

As a result of these successive military achievements, the British fleet in the Indian Ocean was practically wiped out. There is slim hope for them to stage counter-attacks against the Imperial Forces, and India and Australia are now within bombing range.

No matter how desperately Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, and Colonel Louis Johnson, special envoy of the United States to India, may maneuver, they cannot conceal this fact from the world.

OSHIMA PAYS HONOR TO GENERAL MECKEL

Former Instructor of Imperial Army Credited for Aid to Military Greatness

Transocean

BERLIN, March 28.—In commemoration of the 100th birthday anniversary of General Clemens D. Z. Meckel, who once served as a military instructor in Japan, the Japanese Ambassador in Berlin, Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, wrote an article in the Voelkischer Beobachter.

General Meckel, who was born on March 28, 1842, in Cologne and died in 1906 in Berlin, served as an instructor to the Imperial Japanese Army from 1884 to 1888.

Writing under the title, "The Prussian Spirit and the Samurai Spirit," General Oshima pointed out that General Meckel introduced modern strategy and tactics to the Japanese Army, and in particular he taught it valuable information in all military matters, such as the organization, education and training of the army and fortifications.

"On all these subjects he proved himself a great expert and an excellent organizer," wrote General Oshima, "and from his valuable instruction Japan was able to win decisive victories over numerically superior enemies."

General Meckel was described as having placed great emphasis on the moral phase of soldiering, because he knew that history had confirmed the value and influence of moral greatness.

"The soul of General Meckel will certainly be gratified by the gigantic heroism of our two peoples," concluded the Japanese Ambassador, in referring to the common struggle by Japan and Germany with their allies for the reorganization of the world, and the unprecedented military achievements of their fighting forces.

Germans Hurl Back Thrusts by Soviets

(Continued From Page 1)

and Italian air squadrons and considerable damage inflicted on enemy establishments, the announcement said.

Airports and the naval base of La Valetta on the island of Malta were severely bombed by German air units, the announcement disclosed.

During the course of attacks a direct hit was scored on one enemy warship while a small enemy steamer carrying war materials was hit and set ablaze, the announcement concluded.

GREAT SIGNIFICANCE GIVEN NAVAL ACTION

(Continued From Page 1)

until each and every enemy warship is sent to the bottom once the British armada crosses its path. Facts speak for themselves. Britain cannot influence the Indian nationals forever with lies, for action speaks louder than words.

British Fleet Unmanly

"As a Japanese soldier, I deeply regret that the British fleet did not meet the Japanese Navy 'like a man' instead of 'running away' to a safer place. This is all the more so when I consider the tradition of the British Navy.

"America and Britain announced time and time again that they 'dealt a severe blow to the Japanese Fleet,' but I can say here and now that our fleet is very much intact and that it would be only too glad to fight a duel with the enemy fleet, at any time and at any place, if the enemy would be good enough to afford such an opportunity instead of taking to their heels on the approach of the Imperial Navy.

"Needless to say, British domination in East Asia was possible only because of naval strength. That naval strength, which the enemy boasted about in the past, was driven out of Singapore not so long ago. Now it is about to be chased out of the Indian Ocean, and it will eventually be obliged to resort to a 'glorious retreat' to Suez and Cape Town.

"How can Britain maintain its existence when it has lost the naval strength on which it relied so much? The effect of the Japanese operations in the Indian Ocean on Britain's military, political and economic conditions hardly needs mentioning.

"While America and Britain were neglecting naval research by looking lightly upon the strength and efficiency of others, the authorities of the Imperial Navy have been working night and day to improve tactics and make new preparations.

"Britain was proud of its naval tradition of 'annihilate the enemy on sight,' but today, this seems to have been changed to the slogan, 'run on sight of the enemy.' The British Navy, which once ruled the seven seas, is not the same navy that the once mighty Britannia had. It is a pity that the British public still pins its last ray of hope on such a weak fleet.

Axis Contact Possible

"The London Daily Mail says that once the Japanese Forces assume control of Ceylon, it will be possible for them to extend their operations as far as the Arabian Sea, adding that simultaneously with severing the communication between Britain and Madras or Calcutta, the Japanese Forces will be enabled to advance northward into India in parallel with the southward advance of the German Army through the Caucasus and Persia.

"Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal who was dispatched to India, is resorting to various means, appealing to the Indian people at one time and trying to threaten them at another, in his attempt to involve them in the current war.

"As I said before, the Indian Ocean operation is only in its initial stage, and the activities of the Imperial Navy will never cease until the last British warship is cornered and sent to the bottom.

"If the British fleet, in an attempt to maintain what power it has left in the Indian Ocean, tries to counter-attack, that will be just what we are hoping for. The Imperial Navy prays that Britain will resort to such a measure.

"I must stress here, however, that the actions of the invincible Japanese Forces are directed against Britain, and as clarified by Premier Hideki Tojo, they have absolutely no enmity or ill-feeling whatever toward the Indian people. I am confident, however, that the leaders of India are well aware of the consequences if, by any chance, they should voluntarily side with Britain and offer resistance against Japan.

"India's repeated efforts to achieve independence were foiled only because Britain, by gaining mastery over the Indian Ocean, had been able to continue its exploitation. However, the very root of British influence over India is about to crumble before the might of the Japanese Forces. This is a providential opportunity for the Indian nationals to gain their freedom.

Aussies Being Isolated

"With the progress in the comprehensive Japanese operations Australia, on the other hand, is fast becoming an 'orphan in the storm' as all means of transportation with American and Britain are being cut off.

"Australia appealed time and again for British aid, but what was the result? Once Australia was confronted with danger, Britain could not even send material aid, least of all, reinforcements. Consequently, Australia turned to America for much needed help.

"The situation is what the Americans had been hoping for, because it gives them an excellent opportunity to realize their ambition, if things go well, placing that continent under their control. But such a desire will never be fulfilled simply because America has no reserve strength to look after others.

"Admiral King recently declared that it was impossible for the American Navy to undertake an offensive with the preparations it had. Colonel Stimson, American Secretary of War, likewise exposed the plight of America when he said that it was hardly possible for the American Army to dispatch reinforcements to the Southwestern Pacific.

Many nations in the world have met their downfall by dancing to the tune of Anglo-American music. The most recent example is the case of the Netherlands East Indies. The Dutch officials believed the Anglo-American lies until the last moment, but when the hour of crisis arrived, America and Britain turned deaf ears to the Dutch pleas.

Axis Operations Linked

"On the other side of the world, the Italo-German forces are prosecuting the war successfully, sinking Allied merchantmen and warships one after another. The Japanese operations in the Indian Ocean will doubtless prove favorable to the German and Italian activities, while on the other hand the activities of the Italo-German navies turn the table to Japan's advantage.

"The significance of all this lies in the fact that Japan, Germany, and Italy are constructing a New World Order by wiping America and Britain off the map of the world through joint operations. At a glance, it looked as if the three countries were conducting separate operations in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean, but actually, they are all parts of joint Axis operations.

"In conclusion, I should like to add a few words about the northern area, or on the possibility of American attack from Alaska via the Aleutian Islands.

"The possibility depends entirely on the preparation, training, and spiritual power of the Americans, but the actual outcome of the battles at Hawaii, Midway, Guam, Wake and the Philippines should be sufficient to forecast the possibility of an attack on the Japanese mainland from the north.

"The raid on the Japanese mainland from the north is not, of course, impossible, but it would be extremely difficult. On the other hand, the Imperial Navy has completed all preparations to meet any contingency in this region. The Japanese public can place full confidence on the ability of the Navy.

"This war must be won at any cost; and in order to score a decisive victory, every national must become strong.

"This also applies to domestic economy. In order to prosecute the war, it may be necessary to revise the structure of the country, but extreme care, on the other hand, must be given so as to preclude the possibility lowering our fighting strength.

"The officers and men of the Imperial Forces have so far scored brilliant successes unprecedented in the history of war, and, in all probability, they will continue to maintain their present stride in achieving further remarkable accomplishments.

"In traveling a distance of 100 miles, the first 90 miles are the hardest. The Japanese people should always keep this in mind, and extend cooperation toward the successful consummation of the war by serving the State in their respective vocations."

U.S. Troops Bottled Up By Handful of Japanese

(Continued on Page 2)

part in this infantry charge afterward; and they told me that the firing of the artillery corps had been remarkable. As a rule, the first one or two shots of the artillery are risky affairs, for they sometimes fall among their own infantry, instead of into the enemy. But in the present instance, all the shots had fallen into the enemy lines from the very first shot, and although the infantry had been only 50 meters distant, not one of them had suffered from the shrapnel.

By 11 a.m. I saw the enemy troops round Mt. Samat break and scatter. The fire from our artillery had been so fierce that it seemed the shape of the mountain had changed.

In the meantime, the Japanese warplanes had not been idle. They had dropped their deadly loads over the enemy lines, flying back for more bombs to repeat the process endlessly. They flew low, and concentrated their attack on the enemy artillery entrenchments in the rear of the enemy lines. Watching from the Artillery Headquarters my heart leapt into my mouth, for the planes seemed bent on certain destruction as they swooped down on Mount Samat.

The attack had begun at 9 a.m. and lasted for six hours. So fierce had been our bombardment that the prisoners we took were nervous wrecks. By 3 p.m. the frontal enemy positions had fallen into our hands.

When we occupied the position that the enemy had lately deserted, we were subjected to furious bombardment from the enemy artillery entrenchments in their second line of defense. Their machine-gun nests also woke into life, and began to sweep us with a deadly barrage of lead.

Our artillery at once retaliated, and our infantry repeated their charge tactics in cooperation with the artillery. We were still fighting when the sun went down.

Night Raids Made

During the night, the infantry carried out shockraids at several points. The enemy artillery entrenchments woke into renewed activity, and we were subjected to fire from places which in the daytime had been apparently devoid of enemies. The artillery entrenchment on Orion Height seemed to have found the correct range, for their shots came dangerously close. Some of the shrapnel whistled past my head. Meanwhile, our own artillery was also active. All in all, it was a hectic night.

On the following day our artillery, tank, infantry, and air corps pushed on their operations in close cooperation. All the enemy positions fell into our hands one by one according to plan. Mount Samat, the strongest enemy position, fell into our hands completely on April 5. On April 6 we pierced their second line of defense, which was defended principally by American troops.

It seemed to me that the enemy could do nothing to stop us. If we attacked a position, we took it. If we fought the enemy, we won. We just ploughed through them, as an iron plough furrows through the soft earth.

The enemy had concentrated their main army of eight divisions round Mt. Samat. All the soldiers that we found dead were Filipino soldiers. We couldn't find a single American soldier. The enemy still had enough ammunition for two or three months to come. Their stocks of food seemed to have decreased considerably, but there was still enough left. We do not underrate the enemy. To give them credit, they were quite tough, and from the point of view of tactics, our methods resembled those employed during the siege on Hongkong and Singapore.

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Early Compromise On Offer by Cripps Faces Difficulties

(Continued on Page 2)

the meddlesome American Government.

Continuing his sharp statement, Jawaharlal Nehru continued, "We have not asked for Roosevelt's intervention in our problems. We have issued no appeals. We realize that the burden is ours and we must shoulder it. We have shouldered it against the might of the great Empire during the last 22 years and we have not yielded to superior might despite pains and penalties."

And in conclusion, Nehru resolutely declared, "We propose to see it through ourselves whatever may happen."

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